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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1866 NO. 13.

CITY ITEMS.

A Good Joke on Mattie.

A young lady from Mount Washington, came to the office of Dr. G. W. Spencer, No. 234 Penn street, and, with apparent skepticism, inquired if her teeth could be taken out without pain or injurious effects upon herself. Having received a satisfactory answer, the Laughing Gas was administered, and the teeth (four) extracted. In a moment or two she raised up in the chair and said—"Well, Doctor, that Gas is a nice thing—a grand invention. Oh, I had such a delightful dream. I was in the cars going a mile a minute: the scenery was very beautiful and my company pleasant. All the fault I have to find is that the trip was too short. But, Doctor, why did you not take my teeth out?" Imagine Mattie's surprise when the Doctor informed her that her teeth were out. Mattie X—— says she would advise all those who have teeth to extract to go to Dr. G. W. Spencer's Steam Dental Establishment, take the Gas, and have their teeth extracted without pain.

N. B.—No charge for the Gas, and no charge for extracting, when Artificial Teeth are ordered. Nine (9) first-class assistants. Only $10 for a beautiful set of Teeth. No charge for consultation.

Dr. C. Sill.

No. 266 Penn street, was the first to administer the Laughing Gas in Pittsburgh. He gave this delightful agent with perfect success for more than two years before any other person which hundreds of delighted persons will testify. He also gives the most beautiful sets of ten gum teeth to be had in this section of country.

Pure Liquors

For medicinal purposes, reliable in all respects, sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Fair and Festival at City Hall.

Universalist Festival opens on Monday evening for one week. See advertisement in another column.

The Entire Opera House Company

will appear in Macbeth on Saturday afternoon.

My Seven Daughters,

At the Opera House Saturday night.

Central Skating Park.

The celebrated Meagher Brothers this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Go and see them. They rank next to the King of Skaters, Jackson Haynes.

Cholera.

Are we to be visited by this terrible scourge, is the question which now agitates the country; and we see by the papers that the municipal authorities of all the large cities are adopting strict sanitary measures to guard against it, should it make its appearance on our shores. Numerous preventatives are suggested, and many of the Eastern papers are recommending the free use of the Syrian Orient Hasheesh Candy, as its healthy influence on the system will be found a powerful effect in guarding the system against the approach of the fatal disease.

The Bengal *Dispensatory* remarks that during the prevalence of Cholera in Hindostan, constitutes, every individual carries about him a preparation of Hasheesh, which operates not only as a preventative, but in many cases proves the only effectual remedy.

Rush for Ladies' Furs.

Winter not over. Now is the time to buy your ladies' furs at the extensive and popular house of William Fleming, No. 128 Wood street, all the new styles will be sold at a great reduction. A call solicited to our immense stock. Also, a large stock of ladies' fur boods and skating caps; gents' fur caps, collars and gloves.

Purviance's Card Photographs.

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, single or by the dozen, at the same rates as heretofore, satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Furnished Room.

A gentleman wants a furnished room with fire and gas, as near the Postoffice as possible. Address "C," Commercial office.

Central Skating Park.

The celebrated Meagher Brothers this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Go and see them. They rank next to the King of Skaters Jackson Haynes.

Your Only Chance

To see Arrah na-Pogue at the Opera House Saturday night.

Country Merchants.

Now that prices are advancing, will find it greatly to their interest to visit the wholesale establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, where they will find full lines of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings, prints, and other stable goods, at the very lowest eastern prices.

Houses and Lot at Auction.

The Lot 40 by 80 feet, No. 26 Sampson street, Second ward, Allegheny, with the two-story brick dwelling houses, carriage house and stable, will be sold by A. Leggate, auctioneer, on Tuesday, February 20th, at 2 o'clock.

How to Make Money,

simply by doing as hundreds have already done, and as others are doing daily, viz: by investing in "Powers' Perpetual Broom." See advertisement of J. M. Whidden in another column.

Central Skating Park.

The celebrated Meagher Brothers this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Go and see them. They rank next to the King of Skaters, Jackson Haynes.

Best Prints,

New styles, at 25c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st.

Willow Copse

At the Opera House Saturday night.

At 25 Cents,

Fine shirting muslin, at 25c; extra yard wide, at 1st, double width shirting, 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

"Poetry of Medicine."

The Sylvan Orient Hasheesh Candy, recently introduced into this country, and now being advertised by all of our leading druggists, may truly be said to illustrate the poetry of medicine—being at once perfectly safe and reliable, but at the same time a most delightful confection. For all diseases of a nervous character, and all throat and lung difficulties, it stands unrivalled. Wholesaled by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

Would Not "Bile."

A man in Clark county having made preparation for his big dinner, selected one of the finest turkeys to boil. Dinner time came and with it the turkey, but to carve it, he could not, the fork refused to enter, and the knife refused to cut. Fearing some fund, in human shape, had made an attempt on the family, the turkey was sent to a chemist to examine for the deadly poison. In the meantime the servants were closely questioned, when the truth came out that a box of Rohack's Blood Pills were accidentally put in the turkey, and the turkey eating some of them, they had taken all the "bile" out of him.

Q's. Q's. Q's.

Quakers, Quarriers and Questors, have tried and weak in the highest praise of Sawyer's Barber's Soap

An Interesting Article

recently appeared in a New York daily, in regard to New York fifty years ago. The writer stated the Delmonico," fifty years ago, was a colored man "Billy"), who lived in William street, when it was e custom of brokers, merchants, and others, to go. lunch or dine at "Delmonico's." Such indeed was writer. So is opposite Postoffice, in this ty, to-day.

Albums, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, at Pittock's.
You can get Postage Stamps at Postoffice, opposite Pittock's.
The coming Stars, Julia Daly and Laura Keene, bottlegame of them, Sothern, Jefferson, Melville, ophie Gimber, Jean Hosmer, Carrie Moore, Mrs. Leander, and others, at Pittock's.
Several New Books received this week at Pittock's.
Serpents, Diaries, Almanac, at Pittock's.
See Chimney Corner, New York Weekly Magazine ad all the Dailies and Weeklies, to be had at Pittock's.
At cost—Valentines, at Pittock's.

The Daily Commercial

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Import Entries for the past week at New York, including the dry goods returns in the last report, amount to $6,576,986, as against the total entries of $7,516,486 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Products amount to $5,917,907 against $4,808,182 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $93,409 against $981,348 same week last year. Specie imports for the week are $3,265,053. The receipts of Cotton, Eastwise and by railroad, are 27,510 bales; the number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,954.

CHAMBERSBURG RELIEF BILL.—The *Repository* says: "The bill relating to Chambersburg does not establish a precedent for any similar proprietion, for the very good reason that Chambersburg is the only town in Pennsylvania that was destroyed by the rebels. Another town was even partially destroyed. True, other towns were raided and robbed, as was Chambersburg in 1862 and 1863, and a considerable portion of our county, but the rebels did not undertake to make restitution for such losses, but does pay more than one-fourth the losses by fire one. It does not establish the principle of humanity, and there are no similar claims which the Legislature proposes to act upon. We are bound that the Legislature proposes to grant nerous relief to our people."

A MUSICAL BLOW-UP.—The Rev. Mr. B—— ien residing at Canterbury some years ago, s reckoned a good violoncello player. His ht being dim obliged him very often to snuff candles, and in lieu of snuffers he generally ployed the fingers of his left hand. The rubbing *spoils* into the *sound-holes* of his Violoncello, waggish friend of his popped a quantity of gunpowder into it——next time he played. The lage being removed, music became the ect of the evening, and off he dashed away Vauxhall's 24th. Some time elapsed before candles were snuffed, and he thrust the ited wick into the sound-hole in place—*Mirror*, and ing went the fiddle to pieces.

HEALTH OF GOV. MORTON.—The Indianapolis *ournal* has news from Paris direct that Governor Morton is improving, not rapidly, decidedly, under the treatment of the doctors there. The celebrated Doctor Brown Le- ard, who cured Sumner, has been singing the ises of complete recovery. He has submitted to the terrible operation *moxa*, or burning on the spine.

HE shoe trade is said to be dull. If it is, we e the workmen will find time to put shoes either better than heretofore. There has been demands for them in the past thing the ts were only thrown together, and often ese paper took the place of leather, and if a was required to walk more than a mile, it ofted his taking an extra pair in his pocket, rranging the risk of returning barefooted.—*Selanguet Herald.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Rinderpest in Montgomery and Chester Counties.

Erie and Allegheny Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 16, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Worthington had read a letter from Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery co., relative to the prevalence of the cattle disease in Montgomery and Chester counties, and describing the character of the disease. On motion of Mr. Bigham, the subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Worthington, Graham, Connell, Glatz and James.

Mr. Lowrey called up the bill to authorize the Erie and Allegheny railroad to purchase the Erie and Waterford Plank Road; to repeal the act to connect the road with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and to extend their road to the Allegheny river.

Mr. Bigham moved to amend by striking out "Allegheny River" and inserting "Line of Venango County." Agreed to. The bill passed to third reading and was laid over. Adjourned until Tuesday, February 27th, at ten o'clock A.M.

The following important bill passed the House on Wednesday evening, by a vote of fifty-three to twenty-seven—having previously passed the Senate:

An Act to authorize the Shenango Coal Company to construct a railroad from the Ohio State line to the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal.

WHEREAS, The Shenango Coal Company has been incorporated by the laws of the State of Ohio, and by its charter authorized to construct a railroad from its coal mines in Hubbard township to the State line, between the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with a view of reaching the Wheatland Furnaces, in Hickory township, Mercer county, State of Pennsylvania: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the said Shenango coal company be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to construct a railroad, with a single or double track, commencing at and connecting with the terminus of the railroad in the State in the township aforesaid, by the nearest and most practicable route, not exceeding three miles in length, to a point on the Pittsburgh and Erie canal, at or near the Wheatland Furnace, with the necessary switches and turnouts.

SEC. 2. The said Shenango coal company in the construction of the said road, in so far as it relates to the entry upon lands, the assessment of damages therefor, and the public use of said railroad, shall be subject to and governed by the provisions of the general law of the State of Pennsylvania in relation to lateral railroads, and the several supplements thereto.

Funeral of Bishop Fitzpatrick.

BOSTON, February 16.—The funeral of Bishop Fitzpatrick took place this forenoon, and was very imposing. Among the prelates present were Archbishop Hughes, of New York; the Right Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, the Right Rev. Bishop Rigelow, the Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, and the Most Rev. Martin Jenkins Spaulding, Archbishop of Baltimore, Governor Bullard, and a number of State and civil officials were also present. A great procession followed the remains from St. Augustine's cemetery, in South Boston, including a number of charitable and other societies.

Attempted Robbery in Berks County.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The safe of the County Treasurer, at Reading, on Monday night was blown open last night with gun powder. It contained ten thousand dollars. The burglars were disturbed in the act of opening the money and fled, leaving all their tools and implements behind.

Sunday Hunting.

On Sunday night last a number of dogs played and havoc with a fine flock of sheep owned by William Smith, of Washington county, Pa. Six of the flock were killed, and fifty so badly bitten that them will be likely to die. The dogs were killed.

The Indianapolis, Indiana, *Herald* says: The winter is, so far, favorable to the country. We do not think the wheat is injured much. Stock is doing finely—much better than last winter. The roads have been good for a long time, and the last snow, and logs to the sawmills, and labor is abundant for the accomplishment of whatever is desirable in the country. We think the demand for and labor, and possibly produce, will be lower next year than this, unless a foreign market shall be opened to us.

Convention of Commercial Travelers.

CLEVELAND, February 16.—A convention of commercial travelers assembled here to-day. They organized a national association of commercial travelers, with O. Adams, of Kentucky, as President, Hayes, of Sandusky, as Vice President, and A. L. Parks, of New York, Secretary. The Convention then adjourned.

Changes in the Climate of Europe.

In Mailett's *Northern Antiquities*—a scarce old book—he shows that the degrees of cold at this time are much more severe than formerly. The rivers Lolre and Rhone are now regularly frozen over every year, so that whole armies with their carriages and baggage could march over them. Even the Tiber froze at Rome, and in ancient days the equinox used to break the ice in winter in order to come at the water of the river. Many passages in Horace suppose the streets of Rome to be full of ice and snow; and Ovid assures us that the Black Sea was frozen annually. The latter writer relates several circumstances concerning that climate which at present agree only with Lapland and Sweden. The forest of Thrace and Pannonia were full of bears and wild boars, and the northern part of Spain was little inhabited for the same cause. Indeed, all the ancients who mention the climate of Gaul, Germany, Pannonia and Thrace, speak of it as almost insupportable, and agree that that ground was covered with snow the greatest part of the year, being incapable of producing olives, grapes and most other fruits. Mr. Mailet conceives that the forests being cleared away, that face of the country cultivated, and the marshy places drained, the moist exhalations which generated cold must be considerably lessened, and that the rays of the sun must have freer access to warm the earth. In addition to these natural causes which insensibly effect the destruction of forests, it was formerly common to see them on fire in order to procure fertile fields. One of the kings of Sweden was surnamed the "wood cutter," for having cleared vast provinces by felling the trees with which they were covered. Immense forests were also thus cleared away in Norway and Denmark.

Du Chaillu's Discovery of African Pigmies.

An English paper says: "If we are to believe M. Du Chaillu, the dwarf inhabitants of Western Africa are a peculiarly exceptional race. They have only short tufts of hair upon their heads, and are thus strikingly different from the less nomadic races whose heads are covered with hairy tufts. They have a wild, anxious and timorous expression in their eyes. Although M. Du Chaillu gave several heads to induce some of them to remain, and was brought to them himself by the natives, all the men, except a young adult, disappeared, leaving a few women behind. It would appear that his visit alarmed them; for, although he stayed a week in the adjacent village, the Obongo—as they are termed—were no more to be heard of. The following are the measurements he was enabled to make: Five only adult male measured 4 feet 6 inches; but no one of the women exceeded 4 feet 9 inch; one inch (she being considered extraordinary tall). M. Du Chaillu has no doubt that some of the men are really fair, or even taller. The other women whom he measured had the following heights: 4 feet 8½ inches; 4 feet 5½ inches; 4 feet 6 inches; and the smallest 4 feet 4½ inches. He considers the average height to be from 4 feet 5 inches to 4 feet 6 inches. The smallest measurement of a full-grown head, viz., 1 foot 10½ inches in circumference; the smallest was 1 foot 9 inches round."

EARLY INDULGENCE OF THE APPETITE.—Parents should ponder well on the danger of an early and unrestrained indulgence of the appetites and imaginary wants of their children. Repetition soon becomes a habit, and a habit once formed, even in childhood, will often remain during the whole of after life, acquiring strength every year, until, at last, it sets all laws, human and divine, at defiance. Let parents who yield to the cries of their children for dainty and promiscuous food, or who allow them to torment domestic animals, or to strike their nurses, or to raise the hand against any person, consider well on the consequences. The moral effects of pampering the appetites of children are most melancholy. Is the mother afraid of an explosion of passion, a bribe is too often resorted to in the shape of a cake or tart, as a peace offering. Does an angry a whole company by its boisterous or illimited pranks it is pronounced to be quiet by the promise of some sweatmeats. If it has been good, as the phrase is, and learned its letters, the reward is still too frequently to administer to the stomach. Eating is soon regarded as the chief and adequate object of life in a child, so soon in it the chief incentive to good behavior. A premium would truly seem to be given for gluttony. The use of the other appetites passions, and of the faculties of the mind, the early cultivation of the kindlier and better feelings of our nature —generosity, disinterestedness, piety, filial love —all are overcome or postponed in favor of the most sensual, selfish and absorbing act of gormandizing.

THE OLD FLAG AT THE SOUTH.—Col. Dan. Rice, the "great showman," who has just returned to his home in Peru county from a professional tour in the Gulf States, represents that there is not much affection felt for the old flag in that latitude. He says that except at government institutions, as soldiers' barracks or officers' headquarters, the United States flag was rarely seen. No steamer below the mouth of the Ohio flies the flag, no hotel in the Southern cities spreads it to the breeze, and no menagerie or circus even, which usually display the flags of all nations, raises it. The menagerie with which he was connected was made an exception at his own request. In Mobile the rumor was started that Dan. Rice led the advance guard of Grierson's great raid as guide. The story assumed a probability from the fact that he was well acquainted with the country, and from the positive statements of persons who said they recognized him as one of the raiders. Nothing was the public opinion against him from these stories, that threats were made on his life, and one evening a large number attended his exhibition, fully armed and apparently ready for an outbreak. Colonel Rice was advised not to exhibit that night, but he went, and on coming into the ring placed his revolver between the centre pole and the hoisting rope, in full view of the audience, and gave them a plain talk. Some disturbance took place, but it was quieted by the arrest of some eight or ten men.

THE REWARDS.—The commission appointed to investigate the thousand applications for shares in the "reward" offered for the apprehension of the "assassination conspirators" have completed their duties, and selected the proper persons who have merited portions of the amount. That so soon as Secretary Stanton attaches his signature to the "awards," the distribution of the fund will commence.

An injunction was issued against Thurlow Weed and others, on Tuesday, to restrain them from disposing of certain privileges granted by Secretary Stanton to build a telegraph line from New Orleans to San Francisco.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The *Tribune* of yesterday, publishes tables prepared for the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which show that the receipts of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1865, were $211,159,620 17, of which the amount collected through the collectors and assessors was $183,112 69. The expense of collecting this sum was $4,709,699 71.

A Washington special says the Quartermaster General's Department contemplates furnishing as a contribution to the Paris Exhibition the first army wagon used by the department at the commencement of the war.

The New York *Times'* special says: There is much dissatisfaction expressed among army officers, who have served with distinction in the war, that the Military bill, as last reported to the Senate, makes no provision for the promotion of any of the officers, who sprang from, or served with, the volunteers. Vigorous efforts will be made to secure this feature in the reorganization of the army.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, recently appointed minister to Mexico, arrived in Washington Wednesday and had an interview with the President. He visits Washington upon private business and will return to Ohio in a few days, there to remain until the Senate shall have acted upon his nomination as minister to the Mexican Republic.

A grand billiard match commenced in Memphis on Thursday night. The game was 500 points between Mr. Burnett, of Memphis, and Mr. Choate, of Cincinnati. Mr. Choate was successful by eighty-seven points. In a game of 500 points between McIvin Foster, of New York, and Mr. Guthrie, of Memphis, Foster did have very brilliant playing, beating Guthrie by 348 points.

Judge Barnett, Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, has decided relative to the claims of an ex-rebel soldier for land bounty, on the ground that he had rendered military services to the Government in the war of 1812, that by this legislation is the case against the Union he had forfeited his title to any awards for services prior to the rebellion.

John Ross, whose claims to the chieftainship of the Cherokees, were ignored by the Commission recently sent out to form treaties with the hostile Indian tribes, on Wednesday held a long interview with President Johnson. Ross is represented to have come against the Commission as possessing great wealth, and living in a style of elegance unsurpassed by his more enlightened Eastern brethren. His reception by Washington is believed to be for the purpose of securing his recognition by the Government as chief of the Cherokees.

The pecuniary losses of Hinds County, Mississippi, by the war, are estimated at the solid aggregate of $15,925,500. The papers add another ten millions for the depreciation in the value of the lands. It would require large inducements to persuade the people of that county to go into another war for a long time.

Lieutenant General Grant freely expresses the opinion that the newspapers in the South were doing more to hinder the work of reconstruction, by keeping alive the spirit of hatred between the sections, than all other causes combined. Vernon claims to have entered into personal correspondence with Wm. E. Gladstone, Sir Benesford Hope, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston and the Governor of the Bank of England, and other Englishmen, most of whom are in high official positions. Vernon is a Kentuckian, but formerly from New Orleans, and latterly from Fort Lafayette.

The case of Thomas N. Pierce vs. the United States, pending in the Court of Claims at Washington, and involving the validity of the acceptances issued by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War under Buchanan, to Russell, Majors and Waddell, and involving upwards of seventeen hundred thousand dollars, has been decided adversely to the claimants—Chief Justice Casey and Judges Sprague and Peck concurring, and Governor Bullard, and a number of State and civil officials were also present. A great procession followed the remains from St. Augustine's cemetery, in South Boston, including a number of charitable and other societies.

The resolution recently passed by the Maryland Legislature, endorsing the position of the President, will be presented by a committee from that body next week. The President has, privately to a letter signifying that intention, directed a reply be made to them that he will be happy to see them, if possible, on Monday next.

FROM ROCHESTER.

The Improvement of Old Brighton—Rochester School Exhibition—Triumphs of the Which Hazel—Oil Springs in Bonver County.

ROCHESTER, Pa., February 16, 1865.

There are decided indications of improvements to go forward in the spring—especially in the village of Brighton—now to be known as "Beaver Falls"—(which was the original name,) it being the middle falls on the Beaver, and the best and most extensive, as it commands the entire waters of the Beaver, equal to that of New Brighton and Fallston combined, affording a fall of twenty feet. The dam and race are well improved. No interruption can occur to the running of machinery by back water from the Ohio river, or from freshets in rainy reasons. The town plat embraces two hundred shares of water power; each share being equal to five horse power; twenty-five water lots, and five hundred building lots. There are also out lots to be had with sixty feet streets all round them. Water can be had at the depth of twenty to twenty-five feet. For building purposes, and for the manufacture of glass, there is plenty of fine sand stone in the immediate vicinity, and an abundance of coal of superior quality. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad makes a curve to the West of the village, and a canal extends from the Ohio to the lakes on the opposite side of the Beaver. Considerable water has been disposed of, and preparations making for building various manufacturing establishments.

From forty to fifty houses already stand on the domain, eight or ten of which are unsold. The property was formerly owned by James Patterson, Esq., but is now in the hands of the Harmony Society, at Economy, and a dispposing of it through their agents, H. T. and J. Reeves, of New Brighton, and for which, warrantee deeds are given. Messrs. Baker and Henrici, Trustees of the Harmony Society, belong to no denomination, and consequently Christian philanthropy, in various directions, are known and appreciated)—feeling a special interest in our county, first, on account of its being about the falls and vicinity, such property as they may select. After these are supplied, parties at a distance will be solicited to purchase.

By invitation I attended the public school examinations, which took place on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th inst. The Directors have demonstrated their good taste and appreciation of learning in appointing Miss Russell to the station of Principal. Her personal appearance is decidedly in her favor, and by her pleasing address she must win her way to the hearts of her pupils. The exhibition was highly creditable to the teacher and pupils. I am happy to pronounce it a decided success. I am told the number of scholars at once ranges in the land put together, and hinted that he had determined to stop the publication of such treasonable sheets.

In addition to the previous information in reference to the plot of Rothschilds, Vernon & Company to destroy the credit of the United States Government among the nations of Europe, Vernon claims to have entered into personal correspondence with Wm. E. Gladstone, Sir Benesford Hope, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston and the Governor of the Bank of England, and other Englishmen, most of whom are in high official positions. Vernon is a Kentuckian, but formerly from New Orleans, and latterly from Fort Lafayette.

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FROM BEAVER.

Great Demand for Dwellings—The Schools for Beaver—The Oil Excitement in the County—Ice for New Orleans.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, Pa., February 14, 1866.

This beautiful, but as some would have it, dull old town, is located as many of your readers are aware, upon one of the largest and most elevated sand bars in the great valley of the Ohio river, and is becoming, from its natural location for the oil men of Smith's Ferry and others seeking comfortable homes for their families. Houses were never in greater demand than they are at the present time in this place, and notwithstanding the many buildings now going on which still remain unimpaired, few houses, stores, shops and tenements are to be found, as long as building material and labor keeps up at the present high prices.

Our school opened on the 5th inst. in a healthy and prosperous condition. The young ladies attending the school are now occasionally seen on our footwalks, look bright and beautiful, which is said are making fine progress in their studies at this popular institution.

The interest in the oil business below here, at Smith's Ferry and Island Run, appears to be still increasing. New companies are being formed in this place and elsewhere, for the further development of the oil region, by boring and putting down a well at Six Mile Run, where the prospects of finding oil are flattering.

A company from Cincinnati have been engaged for two or three weeks before the present rise in the rivers, in filling ponds and ice houses on the Islands in Beaver river, which is said to be of fine quality.

There are one hundred and sixty-two students at present in attendance at Allegheny College, Meadville.

Giles Sanford, Esq., one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of Erie, died on Tuesday in the eighty-seventh year of his age. The *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Sanford was born at Norwich Farms, now Franklin, Connecticut, on September 18th, 1783. He came to Erie in 1810, and four years after he entered into business relations with the late R. S. Reed, continuing with him until 1821. During the latter year he was a delegate to the Canal Convention, at Harrisburg, which first gave impetus to the internal improvements in the State."

By the passage of the act incorporating the city of Meadville, Burgess Wm. Reynolds is become Mayor. The *Republican* says: "The northern and eastern corporate limits are unchanged. On the south side the city boundary is extended to the south line of Huidekoper Park, thence by a straight line to the west side of the canal, thence by bank of canal to the road running past Major John Clark's farm, thence west to the centre of French creek. The west line extends up the centre of French creek to the mouth of the new channel, thence up the centre of the new channel to the north line of the town. This brings the railway machine shops and other buildings at once under the control of the city, and we may readily expect that a thorough police system will promptly be established about the depot."

F. W. Thomas, Esq., of the "*Erie Presse*," Philadelphia, and Messrs. Peter Fasel, F. T. Loes and F. Dittman, appeared in the Legislative Hall this morning, on business pertaining as a special committee from their fellow citizens bearers of an immense petition ninety yards long, containing sixty-five hundred names of persons, with their residences attached, praying for the passage of a law allowing the street cars to run on Sundays. The petitions were laid in both houses and presented to the appropriate committees.

GUBERNATORIAL.

The *American Standard*, published at Uniontown, favors the nomination of Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor. The editor says:

"We have purposely abstained from saying anything, indicating our preference for the worthy gentlemen named as the candidates for Governor before the Union State Convention, which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 7th of March next. But now that the list is before us, and we heard the arguments of the friends of each in favor of their particular candidate; and after mature deliberation, and laying aside all personal feeling, we believe that Gen. J. K. Moorhead is the man for our next Governor. The choice of a gentleman named that combines more statesmanship, patriotism, and practical knowledge than he does. Identified as he is, with the manufacturing and commercial interests of the State, places him far in advance of all others named; and as to his character as a citizen and social interests, he is a western man, and has been tried and found worthy. In considering the claims of Fayette, Washington and Green by that great improvement, the slack-water navigation of the Monongahela river, we think they should entitle him to the gratitude of our people, and we trust that no delegates from any of the counties will hesitate a moment to give him their hearty support."

The Erie *Dispatch*, in indorsing Gen. Geary for the gubernatorial nomination, says: "We cannot conceive in what manner the bestowing his nomination would produce a greater degree of satisfaction than that of any man yet mentioned in connection with the office. The only qualification required to sustain and adorn the character of the executive of the great Keystone State, General Geary seems to possess."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Thursday last says General J. K. Moorhead was a guest of the Lochiel House, in that city, on Wednesday. It says: "A large number of the members of the Legislature, citizens of Harrisburg, Dauphin co., and sojourners from abroad, called on him during the day. Gen. Moorhead has many warm friends throughout the State, and is deservedly esteemed for his zealous devotion to Pennsylvania interests."

The Lewistown *Gazette* confidently asserts that that district will send Senatorial and Representative delegates to the Union State Convention instructed for General Geary.

The Crawford county Democratic Committee have appointed Thomas W. Temple, Esq., to make Ball delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg March 5th. The Senatorial delegate was conceded to Erie county.

An Incident of the Loss of the Carter.

Miss Canfield, of Cincinnati, was in the water three hours and a half. She does not remember the cork life-preserver very highly. She had one on, and when she got into the water she got a small board and floated with that. While in the water some person grabbed her foot, and held on, in their death struggle. She says she was perfectly calm, and not exactly in the least frightened. She could not keep up, so she gave a sudden kick, and the person who held her by the foot let go, and she floated on down stream. She says she was held up by this board, and a male which had come in contact with the board. The male held the board up for more than half an hour with his nose. Miss Canfield lost every thing she had excepting her watch, which she went back to, her state-room for before going into the water. She was picked up by a boat from the Evening Star, and taken with others to Vicksburg.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Personalities in the Senate.

THE TAX ON WHISKY AND COTTON.

Grade of General in the Army.

Suppression of the Richmond Examiner

Flattering State of Affairs in South Carolina.

MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMITTEE ON HARBOR DEFENSE.

Southern Claims for War Damages Not to be Entertained.

The Colored Congress Address Senator Sumner.

Memorial Flag From Lyons, France.

Robert E. Lee Before the Reconstruction Committee.

The Massachusetts Liquor Test Case.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1866.

Personalities.

The Senate was very interesting to-day, owing to frequent personalities between Mr. Hendricks and other Senators. Mr. Hendrick's speech was very able, and attracted great attention. His allusion to Mr. Chandler's blood letting letter drew a very excited speech from the Michigander, which he answered. Mr. Hendricks would go down to infamy with the Democratic party. This would have drawn Mr. Hendricks from his seat, but for a motion of adjournment made for the sake of peace.

The Senate passed the bill to give artizans, wounded or killed in the service, the benefit of pension laws. Also, a bill to allow appeals from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court.

The Kessler-Goffroth Case

The House was engaged all day on the 16th Congressional Pennsylvania district contested election case. No decision was reached after a protracted debate.

Tax on Whisky.

The Committee on Ways and Means have approved the following amendments to the internal tax on distilled spirits: Messrs. Hooper, of Mass.; Allison, of Iowa; and Wentworth, of Ill. These gentlemen are engaged daily considering the whisky tax, and hope to report to the committee of the whole next week.

The following is the sub committee on the cotton tax: Messrs. Garfield, Moorhead and Hooper. On the income tax: Messrs. Conkling, Hooper and Hogan. Inasmuch as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue duty, it is proposed to levy a tax of five per cent. on all cotton manufactured in the United States, with a drawback of three per cent when it is exported.

Military Matters.

The House Military Committee had up the bill to-day revising the grade of General in the army, but came to no conclusion. The Committee will report in favor of abolishing the special ranks requiring the special merit to be named for which a Brevet appointment is made. They are opposed to the indiscriminate manner in which they have been made.

The Navy Estimates.

The Senate Finance Committee, at the request of Secretary Welles, will restore many of the appropriations which were stricken out of the Naval Bill in the House. It is believed to be almost impossible to go on with the Navy establishment with the appropriations limited as the House proposed. It has proved to be economy in the past to be liberal.

The Rebel Historian.

Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, called on General Grant to-day to know why his paper was suppressed. He was told that if he did not know, no one could tell him. He was invited to return to Richmond and communicate his views in writing. Pollard has failed to see the President.

Freedmen Affairs in South Carolina.

General Howard has received letters from General Wm. P. Richardson, commanding the District of Eastern South Carolina, and from a gentleman of intelligence and character, generally favorable account of the improvement in the relations between the whites and blacks of that section. General Richardson says all the freedmen are employed for the present, and the planters are cheerfully attending to their crops, working much better than when they were slaves. The planters are showing their confidence in the freedmen by planting as largely as their capital and lands will permit. The demand for land is great. One gentleman at Society Hill offers from sixty-two and one-half cents to one dollar per day, besides a share in the crops. Another gentleman says he would not be willing to return to the old system of slavery, as his profits are much greater, and he has much less trouble with the hands on the plantation.

Harbor Defenses.

The following officers were detailed as members of a joint stock board of the army and navy officers to consider and report upon the subject of the harbor defenses, &c.:—Brevet Brigadier Generals J. G. Barnard, B. F. Alexander and Q. A. Gilmore on the part of the army, and Admirals Charles H. Davis and John A. Dahlgren and Captain James Olden on the part of the navy. The board will assemble at the Navy Department on the 1st of March next.

Claims for Damages by War.

It is understood that the Congressional committees on claims take the broad ground that,as it never has been the practice of governments to make compensation for the ravages of war, even when committed by their own armies on their own soil, the claims for compensation to sufferers in a hostile region cannot be entertained. This will blight the hopes of a large number of claimants at the South, many of whom have already placed their papers before Congress.

The Colored Congress.

The delegates who compose the colored congress, now in session in this city, have addressed a letter to Mr. Sumner, endorsing his recent speech and declaring that it embodies the first and complete wish of the colored men. They also say: "Having been born as among the foremost in the cause of justice and liberty during the darkest period of that cause, we now rejoice to hail you as holding your place among the giants that have since espoused it."

A Strong Indorsement.

The State Department has received, through our Consul at Lyons, France, a magnificent American flag and staff, presented by the workingmen of Lyons to the Government of the United States, as a testimonial of their great respect for our late President, Abraham Lincoln. It was manufactured by the Society of Weavers.

Military Change.

Major General George G. Meade, in orders issued February 12, 1866, announces Brevet Major General Seth Williams as Assistant Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, to relieve Brevet Brigadier General George D. Ruggles, who will report to Major General Hooker, as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the East.

At Winnebago City, Minn., 7,240 acres were taken up at the land office, and at Junction City, Kansas, 2,174 acres taken up during the month of January last, for active homestead settlement.

General Lee in Washington.

A few weeks ago the Joint Committee on Reconstruction decided to summon Robert E. Lee before them.[The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was accordingly dispatched to Lexington, Virginia, where a summons was served upon him, in obedience to which he arrived in this city to-night, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. He will probably be examined before the Committee to-morrow. He appears much changed in appearance to those who saw him in Washington several years ago.

Major General Terry

Will arrive here from Richmond to-morrow, in answer to a subpœna to appear and testify before the Reconstruction Committee on affairs in Virginia.

Appointments Confirmed.

Luther Haven was to-day confirmed by the Senate Collector of the Port of Chicago, and Peter Sweitzer Postmaster at Springfield, Illinois, and Julius Wood as Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

Mexican News.

There seems to be a general suspicion in Congressional circles that a great deal of the Mexican news sent from Washington is manufactured in the Liberal interest.

Massachusetts Liquor Cases.

The Supreme Court heard to-day the opening of a very important case—a test one, rivaling very closely the relations of States to the general Government on matters of revenue. It appears that in Massachusetts the State laws prohibit the sale of liquor, and of course refuse a license therefor. Licenses are obtained, however, under the United States internal revenue law, and parties proceed to sell under them. Several hundred persons have thereupon been arrested and fined, and in some cases imprisoned by State authorities. The case does not come up on an appeal, but reaches the Supreme Court under an old law passed twenty-five years ago to meet a case in which South Carolina was interested.

Mr. Newell's Speech—Military and Naval Board—A Flag from Lyons, France—War Debt of the Loyal States, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, February 16.

MR. NEWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Newell, of New Jersey, in the speech which he delivered in part last night, defended the political character of the President, and maintained that the framers of the Constitution

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, February 17, 1866.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Mere especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of gold lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Reviews of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. In order to secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be written as precisely as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the paper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

PENNSYLVANIA A BLIND GIANT BOUND.

Philadelphia was once without a successful rival in the extent of her commerce. Her ships spread their sails in every port of the world, and in number and tonnage excelled all the others of the country together. Has she maintained her ascendency, and if not, why not, are questions in the answers to which not only Philadelphia, but all citizens of Pennsylvania, cannot fail to feel a deep interest. Looking upon her as the metropolis, and on her relative prosperity as the index by which we may judge of the advancement or decline of the State in relation to her sisters in the friendly struggle for pre-eminence—every man is concerned if she lags in her progress, and may well feel anxious to discover and remove the clogs which detain her. Perhaps the most succinct answer to the first question, may be found in the fact that four-fifths of the foreign importations of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are made through the city and custom house of New York! New York has become what Philadelphia was in former days, the great commercial city of the Union. Philadelphia has become, notwithstanding her early prominence and superior location, an interior city tributary to the great rival which has steadily outgrown her. The grand nurse and feeder of the commerce of cities is the interior of the country. How these two cities have been fed respectively is indicated by the fact, that in 1861 the foreign exports were, of

Pennsylvania	$ 10,013,097
New York	158,906,515

The registered and licensed tonnage of the two ports was:

Philadelphia	259,313,05 tons.
New York	1,330,355,28 "

One might suppose the commerce of Philadelphia to be fed by a much poorer interior trade than that of New York, but it is not so. They are foster sisters, whose food comes from the same source. The difference is, that New York has supplied herself with larger spoons and more of them. Philadelphia has every advantage, except in means of transportation. She is nearer to the South at all important points; she is nearer than is New York, by a hundred miles, to the West and Southwest, reached from the head of the Ohio River. She is nearer to Lake Erie, and the regions West, and Northwest, with which it forms a communication. She is nearer to unlimited wealth of coal, iron and forest. She claims to have as accessible, safe and commodious a harbor as that of New York, and yet, in spite of all these advantages, her commerce has relatively decreased to an enormous extent.

We do not wish to disparage the Metropolis of our State. We are proud of her manufacturing greatness, and only discontented that she is not the Metropolis of America, as we believe she might have been but for the narrow and short-sighted policies which have prevented her. It is not mere fault-finding to recognize facts as they exist, with a view to improvement. When a man is growing blind or deaf, the sooner and more fully he recognizes the truth, the more likely will he be to apply remedies with success. It is no pleasant duty to contemplate the degree in which Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have declined relatively to New York city and State, or the causes of the decline, but if the fact exists, it must have a cause; if the cause is known, it may suggest a remedy, and if the evil is curable, no time should be lost in making the proper application.

Until the year 1810 the population of Philadelphia was greater than that of New York, but the census of that year showed that Philadelphia had 94,874, and New York 96,378 inhabitants. An idea of the relative wealth of the four chief cities of the Union may be gained from the fact that when the stock of the old United States Bank was subscribed for,

Philadelphia took	$8,678,400
Baltimore took	4,014,100
Boston took	2,892,900
New York	10,501,300

The export trade of Philadelphia far exceeded that of her growing rivals for many years. The average of her foreign exportations for fifteen years, from 1795 to 1809, was nearly sixteen millions of dollars per annum. In 1805 she exported to foreign countries to the value of $23,150,264. In 1806, $31,384,091, and in 1807, $28,919,872. In the year 1810 her exports were $17,239,162, while that of the State of New York, as given by Mr. GALLATIN, was but $17,242,339 —almost identical in amount.

The exports of the respective cities for stated periods of ten years, each were as follows:

	Philadelphia.	New York.
	$	$
1800 to 1809	175,270,688	
1821 to 1830	67,352,728	215,833,359
1831 to 1840	44,247,616	276,588,091
1841 to 1850	47,260,551	383,522,935
1851 to 1860	67,350,668	713,514,045

If we examine into the facts which made these figures, we find that in 1825 the Erie canal was finished from the Hudson river to the lake. Philadelphia exported that year but $11,269,981. The next year but $8,331,722, and in 1829 had fallen to $4,090,-025. Whilst the exports of New York in the same period of ten years, only five of which followed the completion of the canal, had risen to three times that of her rival.

During the next period, from 1831 to 1840, the Pennsylvania canal, with its Columbia and Portage railroad links, was completed to the head of the Ohio. It barely saved the export trade of Philadelphia from annihilation, but had not the capacity to regain any part of that which was lost. Meanwhile the impetus New York had gained from her canal continued to be felt, and added sixty-four millions to her exports.

In the next period, the Reading Railroad was finished and the Pennsylvania Central had reached the western side of the Allegheny mountains, and was working in connection with the canal, and the exports of Philadelphia increased three millions of dollars. During the same period New York added the Erie and Champlain Canal and the chain of roads now forming the New York Central, to her facilities, and increased her exports more than a hundred millions of dollars.

In the beginning of the period, from 1851 to 1860, the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to the Ohio river, and for a short time Philadelphia had two lines of communication to the West, but not long. The State suffered the so-called Main Line of her public works, which had cost her thirty millions, to be abandoned. Nevertheless, the exports of Philadelphia increased twenty millions of dollars. During the same period, New York enlarged her canals instead of abandoning them—the Central Railroad was consolidated, the New York and Erie finished to Dunkirk and Buffalo, each with magnificent lines of steamers to the western lakes. Her export trade increased seven hundred and twenty-eight millions over the preceding period, and this notwithstanding the completion, during the same time, of two great competing roads not yet mentioned—the Great Western through Canada, north, and the Baltimore and Ohio, south of her.

Another illustration of the point we make. Previous to 1793 the export of flour and meal from the port of Philadelphia was about 400,000 barrels, exclusive of grain and biscuit. In 1793, she exported 420,000 barrels. In the year 1847, by the aid of the old Pennsylvania canal she reached her highest exportation for 22 years, the amount that year being 420,684 barrels. We learn from a report of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange that the average exportation of flour and meal for the four years 1858-61, was but 304,282 barrels, and this with all the facilities afforded by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Let us not be understood as censuring the Pennsylvania Railroad. To that magnificent work our State is indebted in a great degree for the wonderful internal developments of her mines, forests and manufactures. The development has been mutual, for the railroad has also correspondingly accumulated wealth and power from the industry of the people. But it is utterly incompetent to meet the requirements of the Western trade. The local demands upon it must soon, if they do not already, task the utmost capacity of the road, however ably managed. For the two years before 1861, he Pennsylvania Railroad carried an average of 772,542 tons. Of this *only* 14 *per cent was through tonnage eastward.*

The Baltimore and Ohio carried an average of 810,802 tons, of which 16½ per cent. was through East.

The New York Central an average of 776,940 tons, of which an average of 25½ per cent. was through east.

The Erie Canal carried 3,804,907, of which 1,928,613, or more than one half, was *through* eastward.

Besides which the New York and Erie did its full share. It is no disparagement to the Pennsylvania Railroad to assert that with all the energy and ability of an able management, it is physically impossible for it to secure to Philadelphia a tithe of the vast commerce of the West. It is but human that it should endeavor to retain its profitable monopoly.

Have not the city of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania been blind? Pennsylvania, with her advantages of soil, climate, mineral, manufactures and position, is a giant. Will the Legislature, in full view of the past, as illustrated in such facts as we have presented, and of the possible future, dare to keep this heretofore blind giant bound? or will they bend every energy to the work of opening new avenues from Philadelphia to the West, through the interior of the State?

It is not too late for Pennsylvania to regain her lost position. She may indeed only succeed in maintaining a moiety of the existing trade which she has blindly lost, but no matter. There is an hundred fold greater in amount looming up in the future. The West—already the generous feeder of six great routes—is loudly demanding additional avenues to the Atlantic seaboard. She must and will have them, through Canada, New York and the St. Lawrence, if not through Pennsylvania. It is for Pennsylvania now to say whether a commerce so grand in its infancy that no human mind can estimate the magnitude of its future maturity, shall be suffered to enrich herself and her metropolis, or be compelled to pass by for the enrichment of other States and cities.

SHEEP AND DOGS.

The silly sheep has been the occasion of bringing much infamy on the innocent dog, by the facility of the former, not to say its propensity, for being eaten up by the latter. The whole canine race has had its reputation impaired by this circumstance. Sheep growers are particularly severe in their reflections on dogs, for no other reason than that they indulge their natural appetites for animal food. Dogs, it is true, indulge themselves without respect to the ownership of the animals they feed upon, but moral considerations cannot be attributed to the race. Not a few persons have a remarkable tenderness toward dog-kind. "Touch my dog, touch me," is a proverb. Dog fame is defended even to blows, sometimes. Laws against them as sheep killers are generally evaded or neglected. The wisdom of some legislatures is illustrated by providing for high bounties on wolf killing, while even a tax on dogs cannot be secured, although hundreds and thousands of sheep are killed by dogs where one is killed by wolves.

The State of Massachusetts, celebrated for its shrewdness and wisdom, sees its sheep diminishing rapidly, so that in 1860 the number was only a third of what it was in 1840,—dogs being the principal cause of the decline. In 1860 there were 113,000 sheep and 100,000 dogs. In ten years previous the sheep decreased, in number, 63,000, and the wool, in value, half a million dollars. A smart tax, amounting in 1860 to $36,000, speedily reduced the number of dogs and gave a chance to the sheep to increase and multiply. In Ohio, during five years previous to 1862, the number of sheep killed by dogs was 203,824, and the number injured 127,418. The pecuniary loss amounted to $558,732, and that at the cheap rate of $3 per head. In Pennsylvania the dog law is notoriously inefficient in its justice. If the dog is known *by his owner* to have killed sheep, the owner is liable for the damage the dog does *thereafter*. The dog may destroy a flock for the first time at the expense of the owner of the sheep. If he is detected in killing a second flock, and his first offense is known only to his owner and he keeps quiet, the dog has a third chance before him. The Vermont law is strict and good, and they raise in that State the best and largest flocks in safety.

If dogs are property, they ought to be taxed. Other domestic animals are taxed. Being destroyers of so much property, dogs should be taxed in order to compensate owners of sheep for their losses. In some States the law not only exempts dogs from tax, and from liability for damages, but their worthless carcasses are protected by law from the summary justice which injured sheep owners might inflict on them. The editor of an agricultural paper, who had been lamed for life by a dog bite and had lost twenty-seven of his first flock of sheep, killed a jackal dog as he was feeding on twelve of his slain lambs. The consequence was, that the gentlemen was mulcted in the price of six more of his sheep for killing the dog.

TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Senator SUMNER, in his recent great speech, set out with the declaration that Taxation without Representation was the essence of tyranny. And, as it is his wont, he reinforced the declaration with pertinent citations from the writings of the Fathers. His application of the principle was solely in behalf of the black man, forgetting in his zeal for him, that there are eleven States in which the Government is enforcing the payment of taxes, although not one of them has a representative in Congress. Mr. SUMNER's zeal in behalf of the latter class there shall be no distinction based on color seems to have forsaken him on this occasion.

A YEAR AGO.—To-morrow, it will be a year since the city of Charleston was evacuated by the rebels. They left it that they might not be captured with it. Before leaving the birth place of the rebellion that was now approaching its final day, they burned pretty much everything that was combustible—arsenals, bridges, depots, military stores, vessels, &c. Our forces captured all the forts near the place, containing no less than 450 pieces of artillery and large quantities of ammunition. The city was in a miserable condition, as well as its population. The long battering that it had had showed in every part of the doomed and guilty place.

On the same day, February 18th, the beautiful but bad city of Columbia was occupied by our troops. The pillage and conflagration that nearly destroyed the city was chargeable not upon our soldiers, but on the citizens themselves. BEAUREGARD, in leaving the city, had placed a large quantity of cotton in the streets to be burned. It caught fire and communicated it to the houses, many of which were destroyed.

POWER OF THE PRESS.—The Louisville *Journal* recently made some hypothetical intimations as to the pecuniary inducements that may have been proposed for enlisting a paper in the rebel cause. The offer of $75,000 for a newspaper, as an organ of the cause in Kentucky, shows how extensive and mighty the influence of an able paper is deemed to be. It shows also that that influence may, under some circumstances, be prostituted to a bad use. And the transaction, supposing it to have taken place, showed that financial arguments are not always conclusive although they may have high figures and values on their side.

THE TAXATION ON REAL ESTATE.—During the progress of the bill amendatory of the revenue law through the Pennsylvania Legislature, the concluding section of which repeals the tax on real estate, the Democratic members of the House opposed it with marked violence. The repeal of this tax is designed to benefit tenants, as they have been compelled to pay the tax instead of the landlords. On the final passage of the bill, however, the Democratic members voted for its adoption, after having fought it at every stage up to that point. Their votes will not deceive the poor men of the State as to their sentiments, which are a matter of record.

THE TENNESSEE MEMBERS.—Col FORNEY expresses the opinion that "there is a prospect of an early solution of the difficulties surrounding this most important question," and that, "in a very short time some general measure will be recommended by which the expectations of the President will be realized, and the good and true men of Tennessee seated in both branches of Congress."

The Philadelphia *Press* has been giving an elaborate array of figures concerning Pennsylvania manufactures, from the book of census, just issued, the inaccuracy of which involves the necessity of a still more elaborate correction.

IT IS somewhat curious to observe how certain gentlemen, in and out of Congress, conceive it to be their duty to denounce Mr. JOHNSON for not hanging all the rebels within his reach, instead of pardoning some of them as he has done,—while they support Mr. SUMNER in his efforts to organise opposition to the President, one ground of his opposition being that the President is not for universal amnesty! Analyzed, this opposition to the President presents some of the most curious points yet developed in the politics of the country.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—A charter has been wanted to a company of capitalists who propose to construct a ship canal from Annapolis to Washington. A Washington letter says: "The proposed canal is only eighteen miles long and its construction completes an almost air-line of canal and river navigation between Washington and Baltimore, and Philadelphia and New York, which will confer incalculable advantages upon the coal and heavy freight interests generally. The completion of this great inland line of water communication with the north and northeast, which is nearly done, together with the existing first-class railroads running in the same direction, would seem to render the projected additional air-line railroad to New York a superfluity.

PERSONAL.

—The Emperor Napoleon, says a Paris correspondent, insists upon retaining in his study, in the Palace of Fontainebleau, the mahogany library he had in his chamber at Ham, and he forbade a glass from being put to it to protect his books. There is in his study a magnificent collection of meerschaum pipes; but they have of late years been relieved of duty, his physician having forbidden their use. He has not a single dressing-gown in his study; when he is in it he almost always wears an old frock coat. There are often a great many paintings and engravings piled against the walls, and even on the floor of his study. Whenever His Majesty wishes to retain the memory of anything he hears in conversation, he makes a note of it on a blank book, which is always on his writing desk; he tears out the leaf on which he has written the note, reads it attentively, and then tears it up. This habit one day greatly puzzled the Prince de Metternich, the Austrian Embassador, to whom his Majesty was giving audience. The Embassador expressed his astonishment and curiosity. His Majesty at once gratified it by saying that whenever the once wrote and afterwards read attentively the written note, he never forgot it.

—The grand hop given at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the eve of Lent, fully equalled the famous Napier ball. Among the lady patronesses were many distinguished for their intelligence and great personal beauty, accompanied by gentlemen in eminent civil positions, and noted for social accomplishment. The display of elegant costumes of silks, velvets, laces, and all the ingenious fabrics of the loom was very rich and varied. Some of the ladies were crystalline with jewelry, and others, with more simple apparel, displayed charms that would tempt an anchorite from his lenten repast.

—Queen Victoria is reported as shocked at discovering that the Prince and Princess of Wales smoke cigarettes together in a little blue satin sanctum called their smoking room. This pernicious and reprehensible practice was taught her royal highness by her scapegrace husband, and, horrible to say, she likes it!

—Senator Wade, in reply to the card published by William L. Fleming, says that Fleming is not the mysterious man in gray who assisted in carrying out Lincoln's last intent on the evening of the 10th of January.

—The New York Union League Club have resolved to give General Grant a reception at their rooms in Union Square, on the evening of the 22d, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The Tammany Hall people are also anxious to entertain the General at a celebration of the same kind, to have an ovation on the day. So, between one and the other, the General is likely to be tolerably well taken care of.

—William Cullen Bryant, who is now over seventy years old, retains the usual vigor of his intellect, and still walks with a springing, elastic step. At a distance he strongly resembles Prof. Agassiz, although he is more erect and far more active. His beard is long and grey, his forehead is wide and lowering, his eye is deep-set, keen and vigilant. Though he has been a hard worker in the various fields in which he has been employed, he still bears all his weight of years "lightly as a flower."

Mr. Bryant has risen slowly. Though his youth was precocious, it was some time before his talents produced anything that rewarded him largely in a pecuniary sense. He has known what it is to tread the thorny path.

—The enterprise of Miss A. Lacoste, in undertaking a dramatic entertainment at no less a place than the New York Academy of Music, with an unknown play and an unknown company, and herself unknown, is giving rise to considerable gossip in Eastern theatrical circles. In a published card she says: "I propose, in a few days, to appear at the Academy of Music, in the performance of a play of the highest order of character—Virginia of Rome—and shall be supported by a superior company, capable of giving the strong, intense delineation that is necessary to all the power and effect that can be desired by the dramatist. The play is not of the 'sensation school,' so-called, and I trust never to offend refined public taste, or to do violence to my own feelings, by consenting to sacrifice a temporary popularity, or to the persuasiveness of 'management,' the demands which the dramatic art has in all its legitimate forms made upon every lady and gentleman of culture and refinement. My success may be more certain than that of others who have won distinction and profit by pursuing another course; but it is for others to be, to court and for me to be rewarded, rather than for pecuniary profit. I am persuaded that to be just toward the true interests of the drama is the only way in which I can be reconciled to my profession."

—The London *Times* mentions a romance of Colney Hatch Asylum. Some years ago there were in Colney Hatch a lovely Spanish girl and young woman, who made each other's acquaintance at one of the monthly balls given for the amusement of the inmates. Mad though they were, they carried on an innocent courtship, and, despite the vigilance of the officials, managed a written correspondence. Both recovered, and after their discharge, living in their courtship, married happily. So far as is known at the asylum, neither has had a relapse of insanity.

—We learn from Paris of another American lady being married into the ranks of the French aristocracy, and acquiring the title of Countess. Miss Kate Phalen, daughter of James Phalen, Esq., of New York, was on the 11th of January married at the church of St. Philippe du Roule, to the Count Narbonne de Lara. An elegant *dejeuner* was given at the residence of the bride's father, at which the American Minister and lady and Major General Schofield were present. This is the second daughter of Mr. Phalen who bears a title—the eldest being the Viscountess de Gontaut.

—One hundred dollars a square *inch* seems a pretty steep price for a picture, particularly when the one hundred dollars is paid in gold; but such is the actual cost of a tiny *Meissonier*, exhibited at the monthly meeting of the N. G. Athenæum Club. This little gem is called "The Guard Room," and represents a group of soldiers at cards. In size it is only eight by ten inches, yet so perfectly elaborated are all its details, and so effectively presented are the salient features of the scene portrayed, that the connoisseur in art must confess its master-piece, while the connoisseur is lost in wonder and delight as he gazes upon its beauties. The picture formerly belonged to Prince Demidoff, and when his collection was sold, this little thing brought thirty-five thousand francs, but has since become the property of a wealthy New Yorker, who paid eight thousand dollars in gold for it.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

An interesting case was tried a few days ago in the New York Supreme Court. The action was brought by the Mayor and Commonalty of the city against Messrs. D. W. C. Lent, E. R. Bangs, A. W. Mervin, and others, for the recovery of an autograph map of President Washington in reply to an invitation from the Mayor and Common Council, tendering him the "freedom of the city." The value of the curiosity is claimed at $2,000. It seems that a few years since an antiquarian, named John Allen, died, leaving this letter and about $40,000 worth of books, papers and other relics of the olden time. Mrs. Stewart, daughter of Dr. Allen, and executrix of his estate, placed the Washington letter and the other effects of her deceased parent in the hands of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., auctioneers, to be sold. Mr. Lent bid off the letter for $2,050. He kept it two days and returned it to the auctioneer, asking that the sale be rescinded. The request was refused. The city authorities, on the 10th instant, also demanded the document from the auctioneers, on the ground that it belonged to the city archives, from which it had been wrongfully taken. The jury, after long deliberation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, assessing damages for the detention of the letter at six cents, and assessing the value of the letter at $2,050.

The model lodging houses now erecting at Montrouge, France, by direction of the Emperor, are so arranged that poor but honest men will be obtainable for $20 per annum. The apartments for married couples will range from $40 to 60 dollars a year, and comprise two rooms and a kitchen with an abundant supply of water. The doors will be open day and night. The rent may be paid quarterly, monthly, or weekly, and under no circumstances will the families be held liable. The insolvent lodger will merely be required, on removing his household goods to give a verbal promise to pay his arrears as soon as possible.

From arrangements in progress there is no doubt the coming yacht season in the East will be the most brilliant for several years. It will be remembered that the champion cup won by the yacht America in her contest with the British yacht squadron, was presented by the owners of the America to the New York Yacht Club, to be offered as a prize to all nations that should enter into competion for it. This contest will probably come off in June next, and quite a fleet of foreign pleasure craft accordingly visit our waters.

There are a great many who ridicule the idea of planting by the moon; but experience is wiser than science, and many of the most successful gardeners observe rigidly the rule, according to the changes of the moon. An old friend, in whose judgment we have faith, assures us that all vegetables of the vine kind, such as beans, peas, potatoes, etc., bear more luxuriantly if planted in the first three or four days after full moon; and that corn planted on the decline of the moon will make heavier ears than if planted at any other time. Why not plant them in the moon?

A Mr. McDowell, of Warsonville, Iowa, has recently patented a hand-loom, the treadle shaft of which has an intermittent rotary motion revolving round one-fourth, more or less, at a time and so carrying a treadle down for every stroke or lay of the batten. It is provided with four, more or less, cams or tappets, which correspond in number and position to the number and position of the treadles, and which are so arranged that they can be lengthened or shortened, in order to increase or decrease the throw of the treadles, or both that number can be changed, if it is desired to move the treadles out of their regular order, or that some of them can be removed when it is desired to decrease the number of treadles to be brought in operation.

The Brownsville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The "Jose San Roman" is the name of a new boat which has just arrived from the stocks in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her owners are her Captain, Dell, and Joseph Cooper, of the "Boca." She was built for the Rio Grande trade, at a cost of about $50,000, and brought all the way from Pittsburgh, over 2,700 miles, starting on the 30th December, and arriving January 28, having stopped on her way four times, and in all eleven days. The boat is named for the most widely known and best esteemed merchant of Matamoras, Jose San Roman, a native Spaniard, whose credit, upon a specie basis, too, is as broad as the continent. The boat is the finest ever brought into the Rio Grande. She draws two feet empty, three feet loaded, and will run up as far as Roma.

The Unionists of Connecticut and the President.

The following resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice by the Connecticut Union State Convention:

Resolved, That we render hearty thanks to Almighty God for the valor of our armies and navies, the fortitude of our people and the wisdom and firmness of our rulers, whereby, under His guidance, rebellion has been subdued, and the rightful sovereignty of the republic restored.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude which we can never adequately repay to the gallant sons of Connecticut who, in the hour of the nation's peril, went forth upon the land and upon the waters, to secure our flag and the perpetuity of our Government; that we point with an honest pride to the devotion and gallantry they have shown, and that their fellow citizens reflected inspire themselves and upon the history of the country will transmit to posterity their gallant deeds, we denounce with indignation the conduct of that party which from the first has opposed all legislation necessary to furnish that men and means that this country had to employ in the suppression of the rebellion, and which has now the impudence to ask the loyal people of the country to repudiate the debt incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, and to pay the rebel debt.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude to the President of the United States, for his able administration of the affairs of the country during the most trying period of its history, and for his firmness in the execution of the laws, and his unflinching devotion to the rights of the loyal people of the country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full and equal rights in the Union, and that we will support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to use his influence and vote for the admission of loyal members from all the States.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of loyal members from the State of Tennessee, and that we will support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to use his influence and vote for the admission of loyal members from the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of loyal members from the State of Louisiana, and that we will support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to use his influence and vote for the admission of loyal members from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of loyal members from the State of Arkansas, and that we will support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to use his influence and vote for the admission of loyal members from the State of Arkansas.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of loyal members from the State of Florida, and that we will support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to use his influence and vote for the admission of loyal members from the State of Florida.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate admission of loyal members from the State of Virginia, and that we will support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to use his influence and vote for the admission of loyal members from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That in the Union majority of the present Congress we recognize a noble array of true and tried defenders of the principles of constitutional liberty and order, and that we repose with confidence in their wisdom and patriotism for the settlement of the questions appropriately pertaining to the legislative department of the Government.

Resolved, That in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions we call upon all the other departments of the Government to operate in securing by every necessary guarantee the measures that have been indicated by the legislative and legislative action, namely the extinction of secession, the republication of all pecuniary obligations incurred in the war of the rebellion, the sacred inviolability of the national debt, the complete destruction of slavery in fact, as well as in name and the enactment of appropriate laws to insure to every class of citizens the full enjoyment of all civil forms and immunities, accorded to all by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Union party of Connecticut will hold all public officers, local, State and Federal, to the strictest responsibility and the most rigid economy in the public expenditures.

DR. J. J. McBRIDE'S

KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.

Is still performing many wonderful cures. Here is a sample of the difficulties we are receiving almost daily:

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1866.

Gentlemen: Having been troubled with asthma for the last eight years, and finding nothing to give me relief, I was induced to try the King of Pain, a bottle of which I purchased from you. I am now perfectly well and have my rest, which I have not had for years. All kinds of asthma, my clothes being wet half the time. I will answer any that will address me.

Yours, &c., ROBERT HART, Mate S. B. Sampson.

We are receiving almost daily certificates from parties that have been cured of mental diseases.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN,
Sole Agents,
85 Market st., cor. Diamond near Fifth.

se7

FEVER AND AGUE

CAN BE CURED as readily as any other disease, if you will use the right medicine. Certificates are being received every day from parties who have spent months endeavoring to effect a cure with various remedies, and who have been cured by a bottle of

Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure.

Sold only at Sold only at
Sold only at Sold only at

J. Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
J. Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
J. Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot.

No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth,
No. 84 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth,

Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

feb9

SPEECH OF JOHN W. GARRETT.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Interesting to the People of Pittsburgh—The Connellsville Road, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held in Baltimore on the 14th inst. The attendance of members was unusually large. Full reports were made regarding the strike of some 200 machinists in the employ of the Company at the Mount Clair shops. The Board fully sustained the action of the Masters of Machinery and Mechanics in the premises.

J. W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Company, stated "that the surveys for the route from Point of Rocks, via Bladensburg, to Washington, had been completed, by which a saving of distance (as compared by the route by Relay House) of forty-six miles could be effected, and also that the location of the line from Point of Rocks directly into the city of Washington, in the vicinity of the present station of the Company, was nearly perfected, and that, by this time, the distance would be but forty-two miles, thus securing a reduction of the distance from the West, and all intermediate points, of forty-nine miles."

The engineer, by the unanimous action of the Board, was authorized to close the contract at once for the difficult part of the line upon Summit cut through Parr's Ridge, so that the work of this important enterprise will be immediately commenced.

A resolution was also adopted, requesting the President to cause an examination of the road between Baltimore and Cumberland, on the Western line of Maryland, to be made, to show where the location of the same can be altered advantageously, so as to dispense with unnecessary curves, and that such work and alterations be progressed with as rapidly as may be deemed necessary.

After the regular business had been transacted President Garrett addressed the Board, severely censuring the action of the Mayor of Baltimore in reference to his opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and his action in favor of a parallel road from Baltimore to Cumberland. Mr. Garrett presents an array of facts and statistics, showing the utter uselessness of the proposed road, its cost, &c., which is unanswerable.

Mr. Garrett then laid before the action of the Mayor of Baltimore against the Connellsville Road, in which the people of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania are so much interested. He says:

"The statements of the Mayor in regard to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad are chiefly a reiteration of the tissue of errors and misstatements to which were completely exposed on former occasion. It therefore seems needless to detain the Board with a repetition of the facts. It is proper, however, to say, that it is manifestly laid out, and on which is a neat BRICK DWELLING, containing seven rooms, besides a basement wash house and fine cellar; stabling and outhouses; also, a well of excellent water. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

W. & D. RINEHART,
No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

fe17-6t

FOR SALE—

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,

containing 11 rooms, No. 166 Locock, a few doors above Federal street, Allegheny. The house is supplied with gas, hot and cold water, and everything in good order. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of

W. & D. RINEHART,
No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

fe17-6t

FOR SALE---

A valuable Lot on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the mouth of Federal street, 31 feet 3 inches in front, and running 218 feet back, on which is a Frame Dwelling, containing 5 rooms, also, a brick stable, with capacity for four horses. Inquire of

W. & D. RINEHART,
No. 149 and 151 Wood street.

fe17-6t

FOR SALE.

Two two story modern built BRICK DWELLINGS, conveniently arranged, Nos. 114 and 116 Elm street. Each building has 10 by 30 feet, dwelling of five rooms, and water throughout, and the lot running through to Webster street. Possession given on 1st of April next. Inquire at

MARTIN, OLIVER & SELLS'
No. 60 Water street.

fe17-2t

VALUABLE WATER POWER

AND FARM FOR SALE—A valuable Water Power, about 40 acres of land clear, the balance well timbered, mostly with white ash; there is a frame house, building 16 by 30 feet, dwelling of five rooms, barn, &c. The mill has been used as a Chopping Mill for many years, and is in good running order, and would be a good location for the making of varieties of woods in ware. Also, a splendid place for a saw mill. Terms favorable. Inquire of

G. S. BATES,
Butler st., near Allen Lawrenceville.

fe17

TO LET.

WAREHOUSES AND OFFICES.

I will receive propositions to lease for a term of three years or more, even to ten first-class FIVE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSES, to be built on Duquesne way, front of the Pittsburgh Plow Works, during the coming season, if sufficient inducement is offered.

The Buildings may be 24 feet front by an average depth of 100 feet, and will be ready for the storage of grain, flour or other heavy articles up to and including the 8th story, and each house supplied with a first-class elevator for lifting the same.

The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway track will be at the rear of the Buildings, on a level with the second story, affording the facility of loading or unloading cars directly into the same.

Also, twenty or more finely finished, well lighted, Office Offices, suitable for Oil dealers and others.

J. C. RIDDELL.

fe17-tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Kinsal, Mead & Co., was dissolved on the 1st day of February, 1866, by mutual consent. Jacob Mead will continue his interest to the remaining members of the firm, the business of the late firm being settled by them. All persons indebted at their Works on Wilson street, Pitt township.

JACOB MEAD,
JOHN KINSAL,
VALENTINE J. VOELKER.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1866.

fe17-3t

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 357 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block) Pittsburgh. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street.

ja2-3m

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S

WEEKLY REGISTER OF

NEW BOOKS.

Hymnal of the Presbyterian Church—Hymns and Music	$1 00
Life of Dr. Robert Baird, by his son	1 25
Ethics of the Dust, Ruskin's new work	1 25
Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Flint's Practice of Medicine, leather	7 00
Wilhelm's Recreations, Meister—two Islands,	1 50
Essays on Woman's Work, by Bessie Parkes	1 50
Lyra Consolations, edited by Dr. Bethune	2 00
Agassiz—Methods of Study, Oam Louis Pariselli: London	2 00
Greek-English Vocabulary, compiled from the best authorities; 60 cents	2 00
Life of Dr. Kane, Arctic Explorer and Discoveries	1 00
Additional Hymns for use in Episcopal Church, The Pilgrim's Wallet, or Scraps of Travel gathered in England, France and Germany, by Gilbert Haven	1 75
Wives and Daughters, by Miss Gaskell	1 75
Sewell's Principles of Education	2 50
Agassiz's Structure of Animal Life—Graham Lectures on the Comparative Medicals and Geology of God	2 50
Poems relating to the American Revolution by Philip Freneau	2 25
Simplicity and Fascination, by Anne Beale	2 00
Perry on the Hair, Scalp and Face	2 00
Experience, by author of Lights on the Darkness	1 75
Meditative Hours—Commit thyself to God	
The Dreadful Child—all varied	

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 WOOD STREET.

fe16

DRIED PEACHES.

10 bbls HALVES;
25 bbls HALVES and QUARTERS, mixed.
In store and for sale by

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street.

fe16-2t

BUILDING FUND

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

OF THE

Universalist Church,

AT CITY HALL, DIAMOND,

Commencing FEBRUARY 19th, and continuing during the week. A variety of Singing, Tableaux, Living Statuary, and other interesting amusements have been provided for, closing with Nationalde Concerts. A collection of articles will be on sale. Oysters and refreshments can be obtained in the Hall. Admission to the Hall, 25c; Concert Tickets, 50c.

fe16-13t

HENRY MOSELEY.....CHAS. RAHM.....SAMUEL DICKEY.

VULCAN

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY

MOSELEY, RAHM & CO.

Corner of Butler and Columbia Streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Thimble Skeins, Pipe Boxes, Wagon Boxes, Sash Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings, Rooling Mill Castings, both light and heavy. Castings for Agricultural Implements and Machine Castings made to order.

Special attention given to the manufacture of Mill Brasses.

fe16-1y

TO THE LADIES.

GEORGE H. REED & CO.'S LIQUID

DOMESTIC DYES,

WILL NOT FREEZE.

The constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of

FORTY SHADES, ALL LIQUIDS.

Which will recommend themselves to every one who has ever used Liquid Dyes for

Brilliancy of Color,
Simplicity of Use,
Certainty of Satisfaction.

(Complete directions for use with every package.)

SEE THE NEST ARTICLE YOU BUY.

See certificates from eminent Chemists on each package.

Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk and woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.

Sold everywhere.

If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, and take no other kind.

GEORGE H. REED & CO.,
Boston, Manufacturers.

For sale by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

corner of Wood and Second street,
Pittsburgh.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

At manufacturers' prices. ja20-3mM THAS

ODONTO! ODONTO! ODONTO!

The "Odonto" has not

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

The Adaptation of Christianity to Man's Mental Constitution.

A Sermon Preached in Christ Church, Allegheny City, by Rev. David C. Page, D. D., Rector.

"NUNQUAM ALIUD NATURA, ALIUD SAPIENTIA DICIT."

"I drew them with cords of a man; with bands of love. I was to them as they that take the yoke off their jaws, and I laid meat unto them."—Prop. of Hosea XI: 4.

Superior powers of intellect are in many instances accompanied by eccentricities and anomalies of conduct, which proportionably obscure their splendor and detract from their influence. But that great Being who originated the world of minds, and who out-of His infinite fulness imparted that quick and glowing sensibility by which pre-eminent intellect is distinguished, can by no means be betrayed into a disregard of the symmetry and proportion of things. On the contrary, all the operations of God's providence and spirit, proceed upon established principles, and are expressly adjusted to an instituted and established order of things. Irresistible in power, He could force us into compliance with His designs and obedience to His appointments and His laws. But so far is this from being His actual method of dealing with us, that He says, speaking by the holy prophet of His ancient people, I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love, which striking words may be reduced to the following suggestive and highly practical proposition, that to influence the mind of man, Almighty God employs no other methods than what are in strict accordance with the inherent and essential principles of his mental constitution. Brethren, let us meditate on these words for a moment, and in doing so, let us take a brief survey in the first place, of the elements of our mental constitution, that, so we may the better be able to appreciate the admirable adaptation of God's method of influence to the peculiar genius and structure of that constitution. I would remark in the first place, that, man is a reasonable being. By reason I mean that endowment or power of the mind by which it deduces sound conclusions from sound premises, and man is pronounced a reasonable being, because he possesses this power if not exclusively, yet so pre-eminently as least, and transcendently, that it may be challenged as its prerogative among all the beings to be found on this earth.

But again, man is a voluntary being. He has the capacity of being influenced by motives, or of making an election between antagonistic objects, which compels or fixes preference. This question of man's free agency is a complex one, and its complexity has not always been sufficiently traced out and explained. This mind of every intelligent being can only will, or in other words be determined to do or forbear an act by a motive or moving power, and in this respect it is subject to a necessity issuing from the nature of things; but if the mind by a voluntary operation of some one or more of its other faculties, of itself constitute the motive, annuls it or changes it for another, it must necessarily follow that it has all the freedom of willing as well as of acting that an intelligent being is capable of possessing.

There are passions of which uncultivated nature knows no things, which are the offspring of a morbid civilization and immoral habits, and which possess, if possible, a still more tyrannical control over the judgment than any that nature herself has implanted within it.

Such is the passion for gambling which has often, even in the sobriety of our own climate, maddened the brain of men who, but for this, had been worthy members of society, and plunged them into the foulest vices, and at length into the deadly guilt of suicide.

Yet even here, under the fell sway of this accursed incantation, we are not without examples of its being occasionally broken through and its deadly fetters shaken off by the virtuous resolution of a mind determined to prove its independence and reject according to the dictates of its better judgment. As an example of which there are many others, I may refer to the conduct of the first statesman of our age, a statesman whose name will ever be dear to Britain as various accounts, but chiefly, perhaps, since under his administration she set the glorious example to the world, of abolishing the slave trade, I may early life, it is well known that Mr. Fox was forcibly addicted to this tyrannizing passion, and it is equally known that in maturer life, he tore himself from the further prosecution of it by a courageous determination, from which he never departed.

It appears obvious then, that the mind both can and ought to maintain a general mastery over all its faculties, and is able at all times, except in extreme cases, to forsake the sway of motives. And, hence, though it is perfectly true that the mind cannot will, or in other words, cannot choose or refuse without a motive, and, to this extent is under a necessity, yet the origination or change of motives being vested in itself, it's equally true that, it is so free to will, as well as to act or perform what it wills.

But man, moreover, is endowed with sensibility. He is capable of loving and enjoying. He has a power of sympathy with whatever can excite that sensation in the mind. He has the capacity of being attached to, or repelled from the various beings and objects to which he stands related. The elements of man's moral constitution then are reason, affection and will, and it might be manifest antecedently to all reasoning in the premises, that God's method of operating upon the human mind would be predicated upon these known principles of his nature.

[See Good's book of nature on the general faculties of the mind.]

Now this is his precise method of influencing his intelligent creation; upon surveying the various forms of irrational existence, we find they are subjected to a law which in every instance operates necessarily and invariably. The law of brute existence is instinct, and this is unconscious and unbroken, with unbending uniformity, and so do the laws which impel the sun of our system, in this its glorious but unconscious career, and hence it is that when the agency of God is spoken of in Holy Scripture, in reference to the irrational parts of the creation, terms are employed which are significant of physical force. He removeth the mountains and they know not, &c., they have neither sensibility nor intelligent consciousness. He overturneth them in his anger, and shaketh the earth out of His place, and the pillars thereof tremble. He commandeth the sun and it riseth not, and sealeth up the stars. He spreadeth out the heavens and treadeth upon the waves of the sea.

But man is a moral agent. He is endowed with reason, with affection, with will, and accordingly in seeking to influence him in whatever direction, God makes his appeal to these recognized principles of his mental constitution. His impulses upon man are uniformly adjusted to the laws he has impressed on his constitution. In His operations on the human mind He never does violence to the faculties and susceptibilities with which He has endowed it. But His agency upon man always supposes the concurrence of all the powers and faculties of his nature. And this being good in reference to all those operations in which man might be supposed to be entirely passive under a divine influence, it is a doctrine of Holy Scripture, that "God worketh in us to will and to do of His good pleasure," and the Christian, "as a witness and keeper of Holy writ," accordingly teaches, in the tenth article of religion, that "the condition of man, after the fall of Adam, is such that he cannot turn and prepare himself by his own natural strength and good works, to faith and calling upon God. Wherefore we have no power to do good works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing us that we may have a good will, and working with us when we have that good will."

But how does the holy spirit conduct his operations on the human mind, irregularly with violence and irrespectively of the principles of our nature and the laws of mind? Not at all. So far is this from being true, that the influence of the Holy Spirit exactly the distinguished from the regular and ordinary operations of our own mind; and there is not a single impulse of that spirit, which is not in strict accordance with some specific truth which the understanding had before distinctly apprehended; the word is called "the sword of the spirit," and "sanctify them by thy truth," says our heavenly teacher, "thy word is truth." God has given us a written revelation of His will, that we might have an unerring and sure guide to truth and to duty—that we might "try the spirit whether they be of God;" that we might learn to distinguish between true and false suggestions, and refer all the movements of the mind, the impulses of the heart, and the progress of the passions, to a fixed and infallible standard by which their quality might be tested, and to show through what a perfectly human medium God seeks to move us. He has embodied His revelations in the very language in which man converses with his fellows, and language moreover which is to be interpreted according to the precise rules which are applied to the interpretations of all human language.

And He has equally consulted the principles of our nature in the specific evidence which He has afforded us of the truth of His word. He has put into our power a means of verifying the records of our faith, which is in close analogy with those which attest the authenticity and genuineness of every document which is submitted to examination; and accordingly not only have the weak and illiterate portion of mankind reposed their hopes upon these records, but multitudes of the most sagacious, penetrating, powerful and trained intellects which the world has ever known, have been led by the very same methods of investigation which have conducted them to the sublimest discoveries in natural science, to pronounce the evidence of this celestial communication from Heaven to be entirely decisive of the validity of the claim.

And, if after examining the evidence it rests on, you examine christianity itself, how evident it will appear that God "draws us with cords of a man," for how entirely conformable are its doctrines to the reason of man—how perfectly adjusted to the freedom of his volitions—how absolutely true to the aspirations and yearnings of his heart.

Mysteries there confessedly are in the Evangel, and where out of it are there not mysteries? We are the greatest mysteries in the world to ourselves, and all existence is a mystery to us, and wherever we look mystery meets the eye, and baffles the understanding. To get clear of mystery were a thing impossible, and I bless God that there are mysteries in His nature, for if there were not, it would be so wholly unlike all else within me, and around me, that it were impossible for me to rest upon it as the charter of my hopes.

Mere mystery, then, for we deny that there are contradictions in the christian system, does not conflict with the position that the doctrines of the Evangelist are agreeable to human reason. Look at the doctrines of the gospel, and you will find they areall predicated upon the actual condition of the world, and the relations assumed to exist between man and his God; that they are necessarily conducive to human happiness in the entire range of our existence, and that the motives they supply to the course of action they prescribe, are precisely such as are adapted to operate upon a being constituted as is man. With what power do they not appeal to the noblest principles, and to the holiest sympathies of our nature; how thoroughly they commend themselves to the sin-deliberations of our understanding, how impossible it is they can infringe upon the truest exercise of the will. How powerfully and pathetically do not such passages as the following appeal to our most natural and constitutional affections: "God is love," "Herein is love; not that we have loved God, but that He loved us, and gave his son to be a propitiation for us, all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to Himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation, to wit, that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself, and hath not here putting their trespasses unto them, and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation. Now then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us, we pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. For scarcely for a righteous man, t e., a rigorously just man, will one die, yet peradventure for a good, an eminently philanthropic man, some would even dare to die; but God commandeth His love toward us in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." Such and so sublimely is the adaptation of the genius of the Evangel to our nature and condition. And the same thing may be said of the examples set before us in Holy Scripture. They are examples not of an excessively refined, abstracted, transcendental, and virtue wholly unallied to our nature and our state, on the contrary, the example of our Savior is so wholly the reverse of this, that it is absolutely and emphatically human. That is to say, the grand design and purport of our Lord's example was to impress upon man the sublime and most inspiring truth, that there are no heights of virtue which may not be ascended by humanity, properly so called, i. e., by just such a store as we ourselves are possessors of. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews tells us that as the children were partakers of flesh and blood, He also himself took part of the same—that in all things it behooved him to be made like unto His brethren. Though He were a Son yet learned He obedience by the things which He suffered, and was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin.

He resisted the Devil, he triumpsed over principalities and powers, just as we have to resist, and just as we have to overcome. For what else can be meant by the true witness, when he said, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit down with me on my throne, even as I overcome and am set down with my Father upon his throne." How perfectly obvious it is that the example of our Lord was a practical example, and practical not only in the vague and undefined sense in which the term is used among us, but that it is a human and practicable example, and that it is proposed to us as the very model on which we are to form ourselves. And how evident it is, moreover, that if we take not the view of our Lord's example, if we look upon the virtues which are embodied in his life as impracticable, superhuman, divine virtues, the heights of virtue, though by no means inaccessible, can never be by us attained to.

There are some other aspects under which the natural and human methods by which God influences human minds are strikingly manifest. In what indeed is the fact of his drawing us with the cords of a man more conspicuous than His employment of the instrumentality of men of like passions with others in the work of the world's regeneration. He does not employ the ministry of those celestial beings of whom as the representatives of the Divine Majesty, Manoah said we shall die because we have seen God.

No, "we have this treasure in earthen vessels," and that not only that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us, but also that in the medium through which the great truths of God are presented to man there should be no element of repulsion to our human nature. This, I say, is one of the reasons He employs in the proclamation of His saving truth the ministry of men like yourselves. He appoints a Paul to plant and an Apollo to water. He speaks to us in human language, through a human medium, and though he challenges the work of changing the heart of sinful men as His sole prerogative, yet has He left it to man to seek by all kind, by exhortation, by appeal, by entreaty, by all the force of language, by every element of suasion it is possible for him to command "to repent and turn to God and do works meet for repentance."

Nor has He less consulted the principles of our nature in the blessed sacraments which He has "instituted and ordained." What in especial could appear more powerfully to the sympathies of the heart than "the blessed sacrament of the body and blood of Christ," designed as it was to commemorate that stupendous sacrifice by which the justice of God was satisfied and all the love of God concentrated, consummated. There Jesus Christ is evidently set forth crucified among us, and pointing to the outpouring of his broken body and precious blood-shedding, we may say in the words of His illustrious forerunner, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." Oh, what a touching, sanctifying, consoling power is there not in this most comfortable sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, and what simple hearted, loving Christian is there not who in this most affecting exhibition of the divine philantropy and love, and in the deep, deep gratitude which thereupon springs up in his heart, does not perceive most vividly the truth of that declaration of our Lord, when he has been meditating to-day, "I drew them with cords of a man."

Such are the methods by which our Father seeks to gain an ascendency over His children's hearts. And from a review of the subject as now laid before you, I am led to remark, in the first place, that the Maker of man and the revealer of the Evangel, must be one and the same glorious and adorable Being. A system which speaks to the profoundest feelings of our nature, and which is entirely coincident with our intellectual and moral constitution, and to whose principles the most affecting revelations not a chord of the heart but vibrates, must be from heaven. Man could not have made it, for who of us can fully understand the heart of man. The alleged incarnation of the second Person in the Godhead is a verity as was the existence of the first. And it is most evident from this consideration that the Gospel must achieve a triumph. A system so perfectly true to our nature and our hearts cannot but be permanent,—cannot but overcome eventually all opposition, and I would venture to affirm, even independently of express predictions to that effect, that the period will inevitably arrive when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ, and that He shall take to himself His great power and reign.

Finally, I remark that the rejection of the Gospel is literally indefensible and without excuse. If God draws us with cords of a man, upon what plea, my brethren, if we refuse to be drawn by Him, shall we evade the retributions of His eternal judgment seat? Does He speak to our reason? How, then, if we justify at reason's bar, our resistance to what is evidently a light from heaven? Does He appeal to the tenderest and the holiest sympathies of the heart? and will not our hearts condemn us, if we can hold out against them? and the pathos of the love of christ which passeth knowledge? Brethren, if the reasonableness and the happiness of God's service has no power to move us, if neither the riches of pardoning mercy, nor the promises of immortal joy, can melt us to contrition, and waken within us a single pulse of gratitude, what defense shall we set up in the tremendous day of Judgment, we shall be speechless; we shall have nothing to say why we shall not have a fearful participation in in that judgment and fiery indignation which shall devour the adversaries. And to you, then, my beloved, the inevitable decision of eternity, and vindicate upon your humble and thankful acceptance of it, the glorious plea which is "the wisdom of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." Say unto God "draw us and we will run after Thee" And approaching the mercy seat and humbly falling at the Redeemer's feet, seek to be clothed with His righteousness, to be washed in His most precious blood, and to be transformed by His all-quickening and renovating power.

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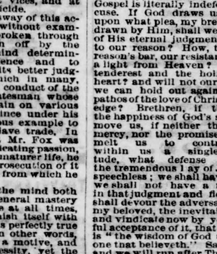

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COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
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Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
$300, REFINED OILS.
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WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors
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CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
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Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; Reed Downs & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
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REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
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OF
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Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE COMMERCIAL ON THE CARS.—It has become a custom with the newsboys on the different railway trains to charge passengers ten cents per copy for the COMMERCIAL, instead of five cents. This overcharge is an imposition on the public which we desire to correct, and request persons thus overcharged to report the fact at this office, or to Mr. C. A. Loomis, Federal street Station, Allegheny, our agent on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway

ADVANCE OF WAGES.—At a meeting of the journeymen painters held recently, it was unanimously resolved that on and after March 1st, they will demand $3 per day for labor. The journeymen plasterers also give notice to their employers of a demand of four dollars per day, to take effect on and after the first of April next

ACCIDENT.—The passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, due in this city about nine o'clock, P. M., met with an accident on Thursday evening, a few miles west of New Brighton, by which two of the cars were thrown off the track and precipitated down an embankment. One of the brakemen was slightly injured, but the passengers escaped unhurt.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A committee appointed from the different Sabbath Schools in this city, announce that there will be a meeting held in the First United Presbyrian Church, on Second street, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of adopting a practical plan for the cause of temperance in this city. All are invited to attend.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.—We made mention a day or two ago of a petition to be presented to Mayor Morrison, signed by a number of respectable citizens of Allegheny, requesting him to call a meeting to take action in reference to the new license law for the county, now pending before the Legislature. The petition was presented to the Mayor yesterday, and met with his hearty approval. He appointed Monday evening next, and Excelsior Hall on Federal street, as the time and place for holding the meeting.

CAPTURED.—We noticed yesterday the escape of Henry Barton, who robbed his father, a resident of the First ward, Allegheny, of one hundred and fifty dollars, which he had given Henry to deposit in the bank. On Thursday evening at a late hour, Captain McKelvy of the night watch dispatched officers Campbell, Kline and Holahan in search of the fugitive. The officers succeeded in finding him in Guize's beer hall in the Fourth ward, enjoying himself hugely. He was conducted to the lock-up, where he is now awaiting a hearing. None of the stolen money was found in his possession, and it is presumed that he deposited it in the hands of a paramour.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening Mr. J. K. Creighton, who has been engaged during the present winter in teaching a class in vocal music in the Fifth U. P. Church of this city, was made the unexpected recipient of a beautiful gold-headed cane by the members of the class, as a mark of their esteem and friendship. The presentation was made by Mr. W. G. Dunseath, in behalf of the class, in a neat and appropriate address, to which a fitting response was made by the recipient. On the head of the cane the following inscription was engraved: "To J. K. Creighton, from Fifth U. P. Church Singing Class, Feb. 15th, 1866."

PROPOSED BUILDING IMPROVEMENT.—We call the attention of merchants to the advertisement of J. C. Bidwell, in another column, in reference to putting up a block of warehouses. The property is very eligibly situated, being directly upon Chequeste Way, and with the proposed conveniences, will commend itself to the favorable notice of those wishing to secure first class accommodations. The rapid improvement of this part of our city, and the increasing demand for warehouses, warrant us in declaring this to be one of the most favorable opportunities for increasing the facilities of our mercantile community.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the deaths in the city for the week ending February 11th, at nineteen—eight males and eleven females. The deaths were from the following causes: Consumption, two; softening of the brain, one; disease of stomach, one; cancer and scrofula, one; typhoid fever, one; chronic bronchitis, one; metritis, one; still born, one; congestion of lungs, one; liver disease, one; premature birth, one; catarrh, one; acute meningitis, one; debility, one; dropsy, one; heart disease, one; and typhoid pneumonia, one. Of these six were under one year, and two over sixty years of age.

THE following internal revenue taxes, returned by the principal manufacturers of cabinet organs, harmoniums, melodeons, and similar instruments, for the months of October, November and December, 1865, are of interest as showing the amount of business done:

Mason & Hamlin	$6,382 92
George A. Prince & Co	3,130 86
S. D. & H. W. Smith	2,522 76
Carhart, Needham & Co	2,177 16
Estey & Co	1,218 9
A. Spang	987 12
Taylor & Farley	931 07
B. Shoninger Melodeon Co	925 64
Peloubet & Son	898 14
Jewett, & Goodman	771 72
Treat & Linsley	769 29
Kinnaud, Dreher & Co	698 72
A. C. Haas	436 08
H. R. Phelps	343 80

POCKETBOOK RECOVERED.—A few days ago mention was made of the fact that Mr. McCaffrey had been robbed in the Diamond Market of a pocketbook containing $500 in money. Yesterday Mr. McCaffrey was informed that a young lady in Allegheny had found a pocketbook in the Market, answering the description of the one he had lost. He immediately visited the lady, when she handed him the one he had lost, minus two hundred dollars, and stated that she returned it exactly as she had found it. The money that is missing had been laid under the cover, with a couple of notes protruding, which the thief abstracted and then threw the wallet away, without suspecting the secret it contained. The finder of the wallet will undoubtedly be considerably chagrined when he learns that he permitted three hundred dollars to slip so loosely through his hands.

THE COURTS.—In the District Court yesterday, before Judge Williams, the case of W. H. Hill vs. Christian and Peter Seward, was taken up. This was an action to recover the value of possession of two boilers, the property of plaintiff, alleged to be in the possession of the defendants. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000.

Andrew Schulz and wife vs. Lorenzo Landgraf. This is an action for slander, based upon words uttered by defendant derogatory to the character of Mrs. Schulz for honesty. The parties are residents of Reserve township. On trial.

The case of McGrew & Co. vs. Stone, which has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Stowe, for several days past, has not yet been concluded. The Judge, however, declined to continue court to-day, and adjourned until Monday morning.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers Home.

So quietly has the work gone on that many of our own citizens hardly know that such an institution as the above exists. Yet it does exist and is going on with the work of caring for the disabled soldiers of Western Pennsylvania who were unable to care for themselves. The managers made arrangements months ago to occupy for the present the Western Pennsylvania Hospital building on the Ninth ward, or so much of it as they may need, and there are now fifty-nine inmates. The institution has grown out of the late Sanitary Committee, and has a considerable fund, the unexpended residue of the funds placed in their hands during the latter part of the war. We propose to visit the Hospital early and give a full account of what we shall see.

The Union Skating Park.

Notwithstanding the intense cold, yesterday the Union Skating Park was attended by an unusually large number of pleasure-seekers, who bid defiance to the weather, and enjoyed themselves to the top of their bent. During the afternoon a match game of "Carling" was played on the ice by two citizens of Allegheny —Messrs. Robert Henderson and John Ewer, the former a Scotchman and the latter an American. The game was closely contested, but terminated in the success of Mr. Ewer, to the apparent satisfaction of a large crowd of interested spectators, who rallied Mr. Henderson upon his defeat in his native game.

The programme for to-day is very attractive. Master Dick, from Chicago, who is considered one of the most expert skaters in the country, will appear on the ice at three o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening a pyrotechnic display will be given. The ice is in excellent condition, and in case the weather should moderate a grand gala day may be anticipated.

Meeting of the Soldiers' League.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Soldiers' League was held in the room of the Firemen's Association in City Hall, last evening, General J. B. Sweitzer in the chair. The President stated General John W. Geary, who was announced to be present at the meeting held on the 1st inst. on the previous evening, and therefore could not be present.

Col. John P. Glass, who was present, was called upon for a speech, but he declined in a few minutes.

A committee of three, consisting of Gens. J. B. Sweitzer, A. L. Pearson and Capt. B. W. Morgan, were appointed to confer with the managers of the different theatres and skating parks in the city citing, requesting that a day be set apart for the benefit of the League, it being greatly in need of funds at the present time.

A committee of five was appointed to draw up a petition to be presented to the Legislature, requesting the passage of a military history of the State.

Passed a minor importance was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Hook and Ladder Companies.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Among the firemen that did good service at the disastrous fire of last night were the Columbia and Stewart Hook and Ladder Companies. This is an old branch of the service. The ladders are a life escape, and also enable the hose to be carried to the tops of buildings and secure commanding spots where the fire will be at the mercy of the water. The water-buckets attached often do good service where a stream will not reach. They are also used to cut down all obstructions in the way of the engines, and to weaken the support afforded by the joists to the floors of a burning building, so that the hooks may be fastened, and "with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether" the side of a house and make a space between the flames and the fuel they wish to feed upon. In this way the fire may be cut off from small frame pulled to pieces may save a whole block of houses. Before the invention of steamers, in addition to endangering life, this was the most efficient branch of the service. Their various appliances of axes, hooks, buckets, ladders and picks, give room for much exercise of judgment and daring, and render their work exceedingly dangerous. They must work nearer to the burning building than the hose director. Where life is to be saved or a wall to be scaled they and their ladders are called for. Still, their work without the engines would be worthless. They were made to act in concert.

But when the hooks are fastened there is room and need for the combined pair of hands, and need for the strength of a hundred men to pull down a wall. But the benumbing influence of night, the terrible sight of a couple of naked chimneys inside the flames, deterred the crowd from venturing near enough to touch the rope, and the firemen's mouths could do nothing without their assistance. There they stood on the bank across from the fire and looked at the flames with perhaps more of the pleasure of excitement than pity in their eyes. Their love of excitement could bring them out on such a night, but their love of their neighbor could not induce them to do anything to assist him. The firemen, then, did their duty, but a large part of the crowd thought just as well have been at home—they could have learned all about it in the morning's papers.

SALAMANDER.

SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.

Voluntary Organizations for their Relief—An Appeal to the Charitable.

The sufferings entailed on thirteen families by the fire on Prospect street Thursday night were in a measure relieved yesterday by the kind acts of a small number of ladies and gentlemen, who voluntarily went to work and procured aid for the sufferers, as soon as their necessities were made known. A majority of the families were not only rendered homeless by the fire, but were left penniless, and without sufficient clothing to protect them from the biting frost prevailing. Their more fortunate neighbors, whose houses were spared, gave them shelter for the night, and during yesterday such commodations were provided for nearly all of the homeless. Messrs. Florence Kramer & J. McCrevery, and Marcus A. Emmons, and Miss Lide Stevens, of the Pittsburgh Female College, constituted themselves a Relief Committee yesterday, and met at the Prospect Mission Sabbath School, a short distance from the scene of the fire, and there furnished relief to the following persons: Mrs. Long, Mrs. Brannon, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Duggan, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Kreamer, Mrs. Wolfe, Widow Boyle, Miss McBride, Miss Gallagher and Miss Anna McCreery, to each of whom five dollars in cash were given. The following articles were distributed among them: Thirty-three pairs shoes, five pairs pants, ten blankets, twenty-five dresses, thirteen shirts, three vests, six caps, two coats, twelve yards woolen goods, two shawls, five skirts, twenty-eight pairs stockings, one comforter. These articles were provided by Mrs. Wm. McCreery, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Samuel McKee and Miss Hummings of the Pittsburgh Ladies' Relief Association.

Notwithstanding the above relief, these thirteen families are in great need of every article of clothing, bedding and housekeeping goods, as well as fuel, stoves and stores. The charitable public is appealed to, to provide everything of comfort they can, to supply the immediate wants of these poor burnt out families. Contributions of money may be left at Kramer & Rahm's 35 Fifth street, and any left with the store of W. & J. H. McCreery, Second street, near Smithfield.

The managers of the Newsboy's Home have given permission to the matron to shelter the children of these homeless people, until they can otherwise be cared for.

RELIEF COMMITTEE OF FIFTH U. P. CHURCH.

At a meeting of a number of the members of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, the undersigned committee was appointed to collect funds for the immediate relief of the sufferers by the fire. The charitably disposed will require no argument to induce them to contribute liberally. The money will be judiciously distributed, and in order that immediate relief may be furnished, the public will please to leave contributions at the following places:—W. 5th Ave., Rev. Dr. Kerr, No. 22 Congress street; Dunseath & Co., No. 56 Fifth street; Wm. Duncan, with J. P. Patterson, 77 Wood street, and John Montgomery, with John Dunlap, corner of Market and Second streets.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Mr. E. H. Myers, of the firm of E. H. Myers & Co., wholesale pork dealers, on Liberty street, appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made information charging R. C. Crum with larceny. Crum, who was employed as an agent for the firm, in December last received four thousand dollars to be invested in hogs. He returned the money, with the exception of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which amount it is alleged he fraudulently converted to his own use. He was arrested and held in the sum of five hundred dollars bail for trial at Court. Hugh Wightman preferred a charge of assault and battery against Jos. Henry Farman, and ten others. Mr. Wightman keeps a machine shop on Lacock street, in Allegheny, and it is alleged these defendants caught hold of deponent, pulling, dragging and abusing him, and beating him generally. Committed in a violent manner against the furnace in the shop. Warrants were issued for the arrest of those accused. H. D. Schill made oath charging Henry August with obtaining money under false pretense. Schill gave August seventy-five dollars for which he was to deliver to deponent some oats on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. August did not deliver, and refused to give up the money. August was arrested and held for a hearing. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Henry Hines, charged on oath of John Malone with surety of the peace, which consisted in the said Hines threatening to knock deponent's brains out with the spoke of a wagon. Henry Emmett charged John Rodgers with assault and battery. Emmett stated that while walking peaceably along in the Seventh ward yesterday, he was seized by Rodgers, who beat and abused him in a shameful manner. The accused was arrested and held in $200 bail for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN JOHNS.—Francis Hanlon appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made information charging two men of the Seventh ward with the larceny of a watch, which he had reason to believe was pawned at LeRoy's, on Smithfield street. A search warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, who proceeded to the broker's office, and there found the watch, which had been pawned by one Oliver Graham, a woman having been committed to jail the previous evening by the Mayor, another complaint was made against dealers accordingly cautions for larceny. Mrs. Margaret Evans made information against her husband for desertion. Mrs. Evans, who lives at Brady's Bend, in Armstrong county, stated that her husband has for the last year refused to support her, and finally deserted her. The husband is employed at the rolling-mill of Messrs. Zug & Co. A warrant was issued. A countinued case was taken against Margaret Jones, charged with using profane and obscene language toward Mary Phillips, which on the intercession of friends she was released.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Catharine Schuls preferred a charge of assault and battery against Williams Hastings. It appeared that Hastings beat and abused a son of deponent, and also abused the deponent. A warrant was issued.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Allegheny, Valley Railroad	WILLIAM SNYDER.
Alliance, Ohio	M. C. PATTON.
Alliance, Ohio	D. G. HOSTER.
Altoona, Pa	H. FESTERMACHER.
Allegheny City	J. SAMPLE.
Brownsville, Pa	W. H. HOWELLS.
Beaver, Pa	A. CASSIDY.
Bidgeville, Pa	W. S. BOYSON.
Bellaire, Ohio	E. D. ROSS.
Brookville, Pa	W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO.
Bellefonte, Pa	GEO. A. GRAY & BRO.
Birmingham, Pa	C. FRED.
Bridgeport, Ohio	R. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa	S. G. GOULD.
Blairsville, Pa	J. M. CLARK.
Butler, Pa	H. C. HEINEMAN.
Cadiz, Ohio	A. J. HANNA.
Canonsburg, Pa	W. A. JOHNSTON.
Carrollton, Ohio	H. CONNELL.
Cookstown, Pa	J. C. ALLEN.
Connellsville, Pa	A. J. & H. SIMS.
Canonsburg, Pa	G. T. BOSTWICK.
Canonsburg, Pa	J. H. JORDAN.
Camp Hill, Pa	H. J. COOK.
Candor, Pa	H. MATHEWS.
Carrollton, Ohio	N. R. RAYNARD.
Cadiz, Ohio	H. B. STAFFER.
Columbiana, Ohio	J. M. SMITH.
Cambridge, Ohio	D. THOMAN.
Carrollton, Ohio	JAMES EWING.
Cadiz, Ohio	M. W. SMART.
Cadiz, Ohio	J. M. SMITH.
Carrollton, Ohio	SAML. ROSS.
Cadiz, Ohio	J. H. SMART.
Freeport, Pa	SMITH & DAVIS.
Freeport, Pa	W. P. HANNA.
Greenville, Pa	NO. AGENCY.
Greensburg, Pa	C. G. LOWRY.
Hollidaysburg, Pa	C. G. LOWRY.
Harrisburg, Pa	H. M. KNIGHT.
Hopedale, Ohio	SAMUEL PAUL.
Homewood, Pa	THOMAS TEST.
Jonestown, Pa	J. H. CARSON.
Jamestown, Pa	J. F. BRAY.
Jeddo, Ohio	W. H. DICKEY.
Kittanning, Pa	C. WILSON.
Latrobe, Pa	T. LONERGAN.
Latrobe, Pa	J. N. BOSLEMAN.
Lawrenceville, Pa	R. W. ORR.
Leechburg, Pa	J. KERR.
Lewisville, Pa	J. A. LOWRY.
Monongahela City, Pa	AMOS CRAIG.
Mercer, Pa	T. M. SANGAN.
Mercer Pa	J. PIERCE.
Smithfield, Ohio	J. PEACE.
Meadville, Pa	E. P. MCELROY.
Mount Pleasant	E. WINCHESTER.
Marietta, Ohio	E. WINCHESTER.
Mount Vernon, Ohio	E. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia	T. A. DEGINO.
Mansfield, Pa	L. D. DAVISON.
New Brighton, Pa	M. A. TOWNSEND.
New Brighton, Pa	J. R. JONES.
New Castle, Pa	R. M. ALLEN.
New Castle, Pa	J. MCCLELLAND.
North Star, Pa	JAMES CHRISTIE.
North Hope, Pa	A. JOHNSON.
New Scottsville, Pa	J. BENAR.
New Waterford, Ohio	J. P. HUGHES.
Noblestown, Pa	A. CULPY, & CO.
Oil City, Pa	J. WOODS & CO.
Poland, Ohio	RUFUS PARKER
Penna. R. R.	J. RILEY
P. & C. R. R.	I. M. NEWCOMER
Pennsylvania R. R.	JNO. HOOD
Pulaski, Pa	J. L. WELCH
Punxsutawney, Pa	C. H. REED
Perrysville, Pa	J. ENGLISH
Princeton, Pa	C. H. JOHNSON
Rochester, Pa	J. LINDSEY & SONS
F. & C. R. R.	J. W. BLACKBURN
Rostyer, Pa	M. W. ECKLEY
Rural Ridge, Pa	WILLIAM PORTER
Saltsburg, Pa	J. W. MCQUISTON
Sewickley, Pa	JOHN WRAY
Sharon, Pa	C. M. RICE
Salem, Ohio	ISAAC TREWOTT
Sharpsville, Pa	C. M. RICE
Sharpsburg, Pa	G. B. BARKER
Smicksburg, Pa	W. N. SIMS
Scottsville, Ohio	S. GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa	J. L. JOHNSON
Spring Dale	J. HENDERSON
Valley Cavey, Pa	R. MCDONALD
Uniontown, Pa	J. H. SHUMAN
Upper Middletown, Pa	JAMES NICKLE
Youghiogheny	A. FUNDS
Wellsville, Ohio	GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO.
Washington, Pa	BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
Waynesburg, Pa	JOHN S. JEFFERY.
Wooster, Ohio	BONSWITZ & CARR.
West Newton, Pa	P. STEVENSON
Wheeling, W. Va	W. P. MCKELVEY.

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nov17-3m

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PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

A large assortment of Chandeliers and Brackets, Pendants, Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c., always on hand.

164 Wood Street, near Sixth.

fe13

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S

Pocket and Fruit Knives,

(Superior to the English.)

For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of

S. M. ORR,

dec1-lmw No. 27 Ohio st., Allegheny city, Pa.

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.

Having returned, after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE.

At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM FORREST.

no17-2tawlm

DR. J. WILSON WISHART

Has removed his OFFICE, No. 251½ PENN STREET to his residence. Office and residence,

fe12-3lcod NO. 74 WYLIE STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, February 16—P. M.

The business in local stocks to-day and throughout the week has been very small, hardly sufficient to establish any quotations other than those which have ruled since the first of the year. Bank stocks are in good demand at much prices as buyers wish to designate, and occasionally small lots sell pretty cheap. To-day the M. & M. National appears in demand. Railroad stocks are firmer, the cheap ones particularly, and the tendency is to higher figures. Allegheny Valley has not suffered any sharp decline since the fire, and appears to be well supported at our former quotation. Connellsville is also in demand, and would sell at a fraction higher than we quoted it a few days since.

Governments still attract investors, and despite the large number which is constantly being thrown on the market for the purpose of realizing, prices are well maintained. Buyers are satisfied that after they become more extensively placed away for permanent holding, both in this country and abroad, they will advance in price and become more steady it their quotable value.

The demand for gold at New York to pay customs continues very large, averaging over half a million per day, since the first of the present month. There is no gold interest disbursement to be made in February, except as occasional arrears on past due coupons are called for, and there will be only a moderate sum paid out in March on the ten-forty loan. In April no gold interest falls due, while in the succeeding month the interest on the five-twenties—$10,950,000—will partially exceed the possible customs for May, is promptly called for.

—The proposition of the Controller of the Currency to add $100,000,000 of capital to the National Bank scheme is much applauded by all speculators for a rise in commodities and stocks, but finds little favor elsewhere. What the country wants is more currency, and all attempts to increase it directly or indirectly by Congress should be discouraged. The present law could be so modified to advantage by obliging every bank to deposit with the Government fifty per cent. of legal tender upon its circulation, and to keep 15 per cent. more of legal money in their own custody.

A bill is now before the Legislature, giving the State and County Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of the United States, for the trial of persons charged with counterfeiting United States Treasury notes. The result of the law will be to remove most of the counterfeiting cases from the United States District Courts, where they are now tried, to the Courts in the counties where the offense is alleged to have been committed. We are unable to see the advantages of the proposed change, while one of the greatest disadvantages is that the cost of the trials will have to be borne by the several counties in which they take place, instead of being paid by the United States as at present. A law empowering the State courts to try persons charged with counterfeiting United States coin, has been in operation in the State for years past, but nearly all such cases that the coin was in circulation, were transferred to the United States courts by the county authorities, and we suppose the same course will prevail if the proposed law should be adopted.

—In the speech of President Johnson to the Virginia delegation, at the White House, we find the following interesting passage on the subject of the currency. Coming in incidentally as it does, it is more conclusive as to the policy of the Government in the administration of its finances, than it would be had the address of the President been especially confined to the subject. It will be seen that he looks to a resumption of specie payments more through the building up of the business of the country to the present supposed inadequate currency, than by any deliberate result through a contraction or the volume of the currency. He says:

"If these duties be fully restored, the area for the circulation of the national currency, which is thought by some to be inflated to a very great extent, will be greatly enlarged. Whether persons through whose hands it is to pass will be increased, the quality of commerce in which it is alleged these defendants caught hold of deponent, pulling, dragging and abusing him, and beating him generally. The accused was arrested and held in $200 bail for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN JOHNS.—Francis Hanlon appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made information charging two men of the Seventh ward with the larceny of a watch, which he had reason to believe was pawned at LeRoy's, on Smithfield street. A search warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, who proceeded to the broker's office, and there found the watch, which had been pawned by one Oliver Graham, a woman having been committed to jail the previous evening by the Mayor, another complaint was made against dealers accordingly cautions for larceny. Mrs. Margaret Evans made information against her husband for desertion. Mrs. Evans, who lives at Brady's Bend, in Armstrong county, stated that her husband has for the last year refused to support her, and finally deserted her. The husband is employed at the rolling-mill of Messrs. Zug & Co. A warrant was issued. A countinued case was taken against Margaret Jones, charged with using profane and obscene language toward Mary Phillips, which on the intercession of friends she was released.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Catharine Schuls preferred a charge of assault and battery against Williams Hastings. It appeared that Hastings beat and abused a son of deponent, and also abused the deponent. A warrant was issued.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 16.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was very strong this morning, and there was a sharp advance on some of the leading shares. The Bulls were covering to some extent, which assisted the upward movement. The feature of the list was a rise of 3 per cent. on Wabash. The market was strong at the second board, and decidedly better on the leading shares. There was more demand for stocks and considerable animation. At the last board the market was a little off from the highest point. The boards to-day resolved to hold no session on the 22d instant, out of respect for the memory of Washington.

The following were the closing prices at 6:30 P. M.: Olio certificates, 26; Cumberland coal, 48; New York Central, 90½; Erie, 80¾; Hudson, 104; Reading, 101¾; Michigan Southern, 71¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81¾.

MONEY.

The market worked very easy to-day, and there was more business done as five per cent. than for a few days past.

GOVERNMENTS

Were firmer and in fair demand, especially 7-30 notes.

STATE BONDS

Remain steady, but sales are small. Miscellaneous shares were generally strong.

There is less activity in gold to-day. The market is well supplied, and closed at 137¾. Government has commenced to disburse the January interest on the seven-thirty notes, amounting in all to ten million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Were strong to-day at both boards, and higher prices were made, especially on Palmer, Hamilton & Co., Sabbia iron; Herdman & Keefer, 5s bbls tallows.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 10 tons pig iron; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 5 cars potatoes; T. C. Jenkins, 2 cars potatoes; Bidwell & Bro, 40 bdls brooms; Hoffer & Gwinner, 3 cases tobacco; I. H. Voigt & Co, 148 sks oats, 1 car do, 5 bbls do; Bruce Sproat, 25 bbls butter; Wm. Bigelow, 5 bbls crude oil; Rutter & Weller, 6 bbls butter; J Patton, 2 bbls do; Wm. Lamar, 100 do; Schoonmaker & Lang, 100 do; T C Jenkins, 10 do; Bryan & Caughey, 4 cars pig iron; Kerr & Emery, 8 bbls tallow; McKnight & Co, 5 bdls iron; Herdman & Keefer, 5s bdls tallows.

For Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 10 tons pig iron; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 5 cars potatoes; T. C. Jenkins, 2 cars potatoes; Bidwell & Bro, 40 bdls brooms; Hoffer & Gwinner, 3 cases tobacco; I. H. Voigt & Co, 148 sks oats, 1 car do, 5 bbls do; Bruce Sproat, 25 bbls butter; Wm. Bigelow, 5 bbls crude oil; Rutter & Weller, 6 bbls butter; J Patton, 2 bbls do; Wm. Lamar, 100 do; Schoonmaker & Lang, 100 do; T C Jenkins, 10 do; Bryan & Caughey, 4 cars pig iron; Kerr & Emery, 8 bbls tallow; McKnight & Co, 5 bdls iron; Herdman & Keefer, 5s bd